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"You Frightened Me!"

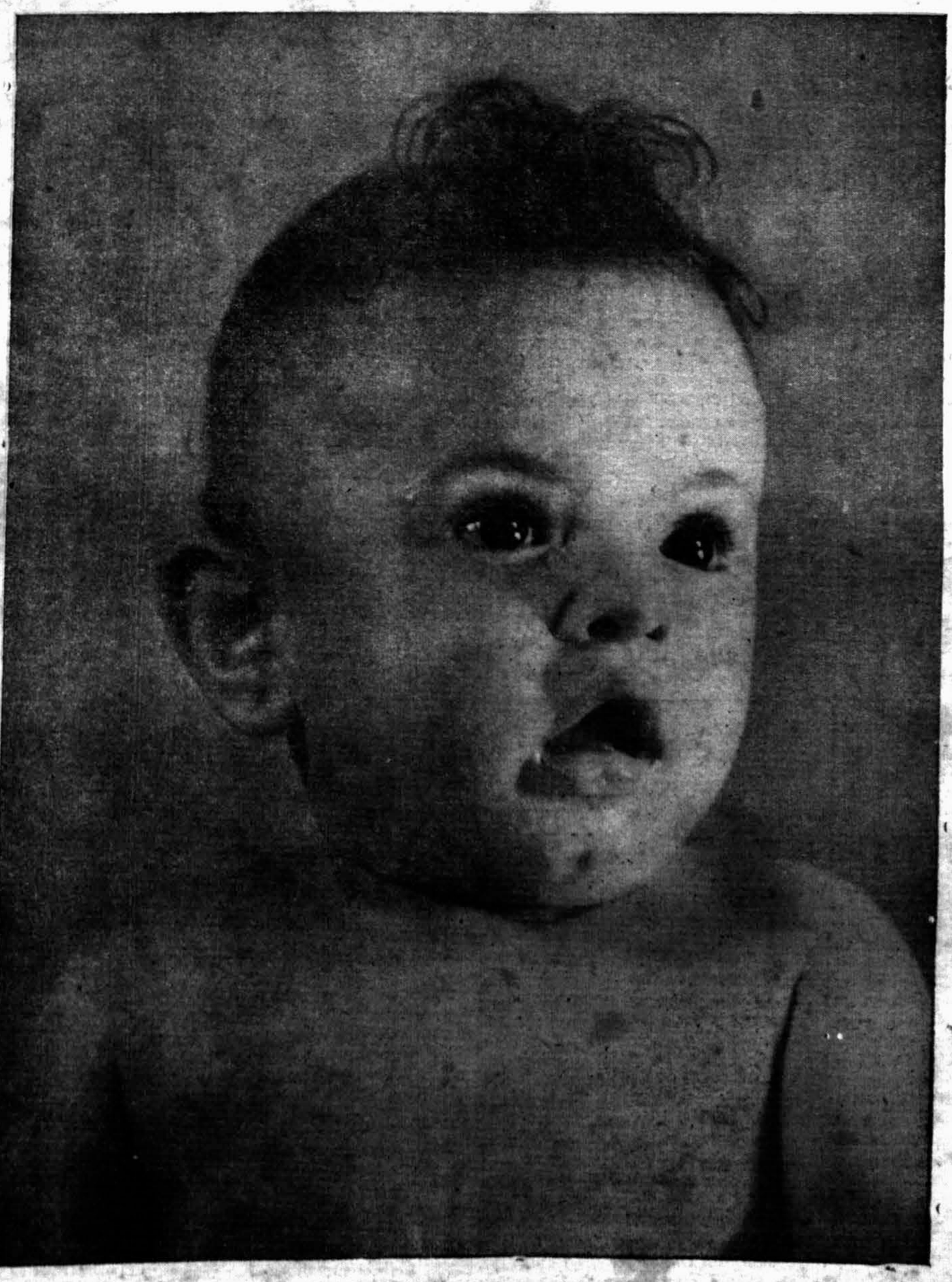

Photo: Y. M. Purav

JAMINI RAY—THE PEOPLES' ARTIST

(See Page 3)

COURIER-FOR CUPID

Short Story By Dennis Charrington

Mr. Henry Tompkins placed his suitcase on the rack of the firstclass carriage he had entered and sat back comfortably in a corner seat. He would have preferred a compartment to himself, particularly as this was not a corridor train; but after all, there was only one other occupant—a rather pretty girl in a green jumper in the opposite corner—and Mr. Tompkins was of an age and habit of life that permitted him to travel in the company of young ladies, even in a non-corridor compartment, without fear of the breath of scandal.

Neverthe'ess. Mr. Tompkins was not too old to take some æsthetic pleasure in feminine beauty, and a couple of furtive glances assured him that the girl was certainly very good-looking. A frame of dark chestnut curls surrounded the pale oval of her face; the eyes were hazel, with a glint of merriment; the mouth well formed if a trifle petulant. An excellently-cut tweed skirt revealed slim and shapely legs in pre-utility silk stockings.

The guard blew his whistle, and the train began to move slowly out of the station. As it gathered momentum, the door of the compartment was flung open, and a young man, heralded by two suit-cases, stumbled in.

"Nearly missed it that time," he announced heartily.

Almost simultaneously there was a sudden and audible intake of breath from the girl, and her cheeks turned very red. The young man muttered something that sounded suspiciously like "Damn" He turned as if desirous of quitting the compartment, but the train had already left the station.

The young man sat down moodily in the seat opposite to Mr. Tompkins, and buried his face resolutely in a newspaper. The older passenger observed that he was holding it upside down.

A lovers' tiff, followed by an accidental meeting, was Mr. Tompkins's diagnosis. In any event, it was no affair of his. He opened 'The Times' and became immersed in the cross-word puzzle.

Despite the electrical tension in the atmosphere, the situation remained peaceful for some moments. Then the young man broke the silence.

"Pardon me, sir," he said, a little more loudly, it seemed, than the occasion warranted. "I hope I don't disturb your reading. But I would like, if I may, to ask your advice on a personal problem."

"Well, really," said Mr. Tompkins, turning a little red, "I hardly know that I'm qualified—of course, very glad if there's anything—" He relapsed into incoherence and dropped 'The Times.' The young man, he observed, presented an attractive appearance. He was well-built and virile: his fair curls were unruly, his blue eyes, though wearing a troubled expression, seemed frank and straightforward.

"You are an older man than I am, sir," he said, "and obviously a man of the world. The matter on which I wished to consult you concerns—we'l—a friend of mine."

"Very happy if I can be of any assistance," said Mr. Tompkins.

"This friend of mine," the young man continued, "had the misfortune to fall in love with a girl who, though beautiful, was fickle, jealous, and mistrustful. For no adequate reason at all she broke off her engagement with him."

"It would appear," said Mr. Tompkins, a little primly, "that your friend is to be congratulated on his escape.

This expression of opinion, though undeniably reasonable enough, did not seem to meet with the young man's approval.

"I will confess, sir," he said, after a pause, "that I have not been wholly frank with you. The individual whose misfortunes I have related is none other than myself. My name is Patrick Allen."

"Henry Tompkins," said that gentleman, with a slight bow.

"Unhappily for me," Patrick went on, "I am still in love with the lady who has treated me in so unfeeling a fashion. So I can hardly congratulate myself as you suggest."

"Very distressing," interjected Mr. Tompkins, a little vaguely.

"Is it to be believed, sir," asked Patrick with some warmth, "that a woman who has given her heart to a man, who has promised to be his wife, will break the most sacred vows for the sake of a mere triviality? That she will refuse to listen to perfectly adequate explanations, and will return his letters unopened? Is it conceivable that she will decline to see him, and even forbid him to approach her in any way?"

"No—er, yes," said Mr. Tompkins. "I mean—"

There came an interruption from the other side of the carriage.

"Since you are obviously an expert in affairs of the heart, Mr. Tompkins, I wonder if I, too, might put a problem to you?" said a musical voice. "My name is Alma Carruthers."

"Delighted," mumbled Mr. Tompkins.

"If you were a woman and engaged to be married, Mr. Tompkins, and if you saw your *fiance* standing on a railway station platform embracing with obvious affection a young and pretty member of the A.T.S., would you regard that as a triviality?"

"Why, no," said Mr. Tompkins. "I suppose I should have to take rather a serious view—"

"If you were a woman, Mr. Tompkins," broke in the young man, "you would probably be, like all women, unreasonable. But if, nevertheless, you possessed any vestige of the masculine attribute of logic, would you not request, or at least consent to hear, some explanation of an apparent disloyalty?"

"I have always understood," put in Miss Carruthers, "that the male sex considered loyalty at least as important an attribute as logic. To me, at any rate, it is supremely important. I think you will agree with me, Mr. Tompkins, that an action such as I have described is unforgivable, and that there can no longer be any real trust between the parties concerned."

"Well," said Mr. Tompkins judicially, "it seems to me—"

"It is clearly a waste of time to argue with a woman, even when one has the opportunity of doing so," remarked Patrick. "But you, sir, are a reasonable man. You are able to exercise judgment, and to assess the value of evidence. Might I ask you, sir, to read this letter?"

He produced from his pocket-book a sheet of notepaper, which he handed to Mr. Tompkins. The latter unfolded it, adjusted his pince-nez, and read as follows:

"My Dear Patrick.

"It was very good of you to meet Marjorie and take care of her during her few hours in London on her way to camp; and I can assure you she appreciated, as I do, her uncle's hospitality.

"Hoping to see you soon, and with all good wishes,

"Your affectionate brother.

"JACK."

Mr. Tompkins replaced his pince-nez in his case, and—doubtless in a fit of absent-mindedness—handed the letter, not to Patrick, but to the girl.

"Well, well," he said, "I've been most interested in our conversation, and I'm sorry I haven't been able to help. But I see we are just arriving at my station."

Mr. Tompkins rose from his seat to gather together his various belongings. As he did so he observed that the girl had read the letter; she was smiling, and on her cheeks there was a not unbecoming flush.

Patrick rose to help him with his suitcase. The girl also rose.

"Mr. Tompkins," she said, "I hope you will allow me to tell you how much we have both appreciated your company."

Patrick grinned wickedly.

"While I associate myself wholeheartedly with that remark," he said, "I am sure you will not be offended when I add that we shall bear your absence with fortitude."

Mr. Tompkins lifted the latch of the carriage door, and smiled as he did so. Suddenly one glimpsed the perennial youth beneath his wrinkled exterior.

"Love," said Mr. Tompkins, "is a very excellent thing, and it is none the worse for the admixture of a little common sense. Bless you, my children."

Helicopters Of Today And Tomorrow

By PROFESSOR A. M. LOW

Although helicopters have played no important part in the air war—and it seems doubtful whether they will be made in sufficient numbers to do so before hostilities end—the war has seen very great progress made with this form of aircraft.

It is obvious that in the years immediately after the war, the helicopter at last will come into its own, after a history going back much farther than that of the fixed wing aircraft to which we have become so accustomed.

Igor Sikorsky's VS-300 helicopter may go down to history as the first really successful true helicopter, although a Focke-Wolf helicopter had made experimental flights, including one in a concert hall, two years before.

Today, there are an increasing number of designs in several countries. Military security makes it impossible to describe them and Britain has so far remained silent about her efforts in this direction. But it may be taken that standards are changing very rapidly. The helicopters of which we have seen pictures in the last two years will look as clumsy besides the helicopters of only a year or two hence as the fighter aircraft of 1916 would seem beside a Spitfire.

What Are Its Prospects?

How will helicopters fit into the transport pattern of the immediate future? It is unlikely, I think, that they will, at least for many years, supercede the fixed wing aircraft for ordinary long distance transport. The special characteristic of the helicopter lies in its ability to take off and land vertically in a comparatively restricted space. To this end, it sacrifices speed. But speed is one of the great assets of air transport compared with other types of transport. The special field of the helicopter, therefore, will be limited to the transport of passengers or freight to and from places where it is not possible or convenient to have the long runways required for ordinary aircraft.

In practice, this suggests the centres of large cities, wooded country, or the decks of passenger ships. There will in addition be "bus" services by helicopter, the frequent stops not being the same handicap to the helicopter as to the ordinary plane.

On long distance routes, the advantages of vertical ascent and descent are far more than offset by the greatly reduced speed. The average land speed of helicopters today is about 80 or 90 m.p.h., with some models travelling up to one hundred and fifty. This cannot compare with the speeds we shall expect from our transport aircraft after the war.

Special Landing Places

But this is still in the future. For some years we may consider 200 m.p.h. the maximum speed of helicopters, and this will compare, perhaps, with 600-700 m. p. h. for jet-propelled aircraft.

Although it is true that the helicopters of to-day can rise vertically—as distinct from the autogyro which usually requires a short forward run—it is not true that they can "land anywhere," at least not without disastrous results. Imaginative artists show them landing on the diminutive lawn of a suburban house or an ordinary flat roof, quite forget that the rotor creating air movements sufficient to hold the weight is making a great wind.

There will have to be special landing places—special in the sense that we must make sure that there is nothing about that can be swept up in a wind which is comparable with that of the slipstream of an ordinary aircraft.

Controls Not Easy

The great appeal of the helicopter to the ordinary man is the possibility of being able to use to replace his car for rapid transport from his home to his business, or for taking week-end trips to the sea. What are the possibilities of this dream coming true? As far as cost is concerned, mass production will probably enable a helicopter seating two or three, to be made for little more than the cost of a first class car. Its petrol consumption will, of course, be a good deal higher. But the business-man, unless he is prepared to take considerable training, may well have to have a "chauffour" for his trips.

Contrary to the popular idea the control of a helicopter is not easier than that of a light plane. The actual controls are simple. That is to say the switch from vertical to forward movement requires nothing but moving a lever. But the helicopter requires no less "air sense" than an ordinary plane, perhaps a little more since it can move in many more directions.

The trained aircraft pilot picks up the control of the helicopter fairly quickly—he has experience of judging distance from the air. But the days when the ordinary man will be able to learn to pilot a helicopter as quickly as he learns to drive a car are still distant. He will require 50 or even a 100 hours before he is considered reasonably safe.

The advantage will lie in the minimum of navigation he will need to learn. He can follow railways and roads with ease and, if necessary, come down to read a signpost. Weather will hold fewer terrors also, since he can always take the easy way out when a storm appears and simply come down. Taken all round, it will probably be much easier to learn to pilot one of the many light planes which are at present acting as the eyes of the artillery and will after the war, become the amateur pilot's runabout.

A Great Future

The helicopter may become foolproof, but it is not that yet. Damage to one of the rotor vanes could be as disastrous as damage to the wing of an aeroplane. At any height, engine failure or other mishap would enable the helicopter to settle gently to earth, but from low heights the landing might not be so comfortable.

The helicopter obviously has a great future, but it will be a 'specialised' case. We may see it, apart from acting as a taxi or a bus, used for farming—sowing seed and dusting corps with insecticide—carrying out forest fire patrols, acting as an emergency ambulance able to land anywhere. A combination of the auto-gyro with the helicopter is another possibility which is being considered by British manufacturers who are now particularly alive to the infinite opportunities for aeronautical progress of all kinds after the war. Britain is ready to use the results of many millions of pounds spent in practical and experimental research.

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JAMINI RAY—PEOPLE'S ARTIST

Famine-stricken Bengal still retains her singers, her artists. The songs of the peasantry and the songs of the boatmen echo and re-echo across stretches of earth and water; there are creative artists everywhere for the soil of Bengal, which is stricken with sorrow and disease, is yet a soil which gives birth to men and women who create beauty.

Even in a crowded city like Calcutta, teeming with thousands and thousands of British, American, Negro, Sikh, Madrasi, and Bengali armymen. Calcutta whose streets are forever ringing with the rattle of lorries, whose atmosphere is tense with the rumours, now weak, now strong, of a probable bombing of the city by enemy planes,—even in such a city we have artists working away at an indestructible message which is that of the soul of Bengal essentially one of beauty and culture, of song and colour, of subtle dreaming and delicate spirit-essence a soul which no famine has, in reality, been able to tear up forever, though it has been able, indeed, to torture,—and which no disease has been able to obliterate, although, without a doubt, it has been able to take away from the numbers of living human forms.

In a simple and unostentatious lane, in Shambazaar, where "Jugantar" and "Amrita Bazaar", two of the most important dailies quietly work away, their printing presses in constant news-travail,—in that simple, lonely lane, anybody there will tell you, lives one of the most urgent men in present-day art-history; certainly one of the most important phenomena of modern Bengal; a true interpreter of the people's soul, an artist, more loved and understood, perhaps, by critics and artists from abroad than by his own countrymen: he is known as Jamini Ray.

A Familiar Face

Jamini Ray spent four hours in the Dum Dum garden house in which I stay whenever I go to Calcutta. It belongs to a young friend of mine, Nirmal Dey, who is a rich man, but who loves culture and art more than he does his riches. Jamini Ray is a type whom one might class as a high-class all-world artist. His face resembles so many well-known men, not only in Bengal, but in the world. At certain angles he resembles Irving; at others, Ilya Erphenburg!

He wears pepper-and-salt on his head in a shock of silken hair working itself out at points into delicate curls. The curls seem somewhat studied, but I do not think they are, in reality. They are as natural as the curling wave under a stroke of moonlight. He wears gold rimmed glasses; and it is funny how when I first saw him for a second time after a lapse of five years he reminded me slightly of W.B. Yeats! Jamini has a way of saying serious things in a simple manner; but, due, I take it, to age and a consequence weakening of the memory, he tends to repeat the same things over and over again, using the same phrases, the same metaphors, the same similes. That is why, when one meets him more than once, his conversation loses that freshness and depth which it has when one hears him for the first time.

Jamini has not much to say about other living artists of his time; for when I talked of Nandalal Bose, and of one or two others, I found he had little, if at all, to say. He never has shown in his conversation with me, an enthusiasm for any living painter, except himself whom he considers, with an impersonal pose, the only genuine living interpreter of the soul of the people To some extent he is right; for, in his work we find the colour-scheme of the unspoilt people, the peasant's conception of line and form; the boatman's idea of composition. His themes are drawn from the people's imagination, and based on the work of "Pat painters" of Bengal, who are the acknowledged artists of the people.

Spontaneity—Key Note

They also smacks of the world of dolls carved out of wood and made out of clay and used by the people in their childhood, as well as in their maturity when they take on the significance of gods and goddesses who then become objects of worship. There is a lavish richness about the tints he uses, and they are all of tempera, rendered in flat washes, without light and shade. The figures are exaggerated, and the perspective is that of a child! The eyes of the figures are large and strange, the hands but sudden and simple lines, not too many, and the whole conception of image is one of spontaneity. Nothing forced, nothing preconceived. His work seems to be as simply achieved as the earth's work of putting forth blades and flowers. The paintings even smell of the field and the cottage-yard paven with dung!

But this is not to suggest that Jamini Ray is not able to grapple with other styles. As a matter of fact, Jamini showed me numbers of his earlier efforts which were masterly, and done in the style of Van Gogh and Gauguin and Picasso. Some of his landscapes were remarkable for their warmth and masterly daubs. Jamini Ray has also done excellent portraiture! He is not ignorant of other styles than the one he has now adopted in his later years! (But is it becoming a mere pose?)

*** By HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA ***

Like all great artists Jamini Ray is adored as well as detested! Some go into raptures over his paintings and call him the foremost modern artist of India. Others dub him as a mere commercial copyist who has degraded his own art. An attempt is made in this article to evaluate Jamini Ray's work impartially

The studio is simple in which he dreams and breathes and moves and works and has his being and is consciously becoming. One cannot prophesy as to the future of his career, for already, unfortunately, he seems to me to be tending to become monotonous. A few set themes, and he copies and recopies them over and over again, but this is the natural outcome of a spirit of commercialism creeping into his studio and his art and his life. He makes no bones about this. He told us clearly when he came to our house, that he paints in order to feed himself and his family, and to be able to buy an occasional ornament or cloth for his wife and for his children.

A Sad Confession

This is an honest but sad confession; but it is a confession which most artists would have to make if they are honest. For the structure in which they live and work is not one which is conducive to real art. It is the structure of capitalism, as we all know, and within which commerce plays a more important role than art. That is one reason why, before my very eyes, truly fine artists, who might have become masters of art, undying in a different structure from ours, have turned their gaze away from true art to commercial art which pays them. Bread is more urgent than art and art on an empty stomach is not a reality. The starving experience of the foodless belly may become an experience and, later, true material for artistic expression, when the artist, having gone through it, has had the wherewithal to create in himself the essential strength to sit down and express himself and that experience.

Jamini Ray, who was once grateful for a rupee given to him by understanding admirers—that was some years ago—struggled and found that, after all, money should first be thought of... and that art was useless until and unless it could be converted into bread. It has resulted in his repeating himself over and over again, through picture upon picture, gorgeous, striking, attractive.... pictures which have a sure quick sale. He knows that his reducing himself to the "people's art" has been of commercial value. And, therefore, while remaining unique in the field of modern art he also seems to be becoming one of the most successful artists of our day.

Pictures For People

Jamini has priced his pictures low enough. It is certain that he could sell a picture of his for twenty times the price he has set on them. But he says that he would like his pictures to be in everybody's house.... the rich and the poor. He says that his art is for the people and, therefore, the prices should be low enough for the people to be able to purchase them.

This has certainly been a departure in the world of artists, who usually price their pictures very high. But who is to judge the authentic price of an artist's art? Jamini Ray has, consciously or unconsciously, been able, through these low prices, to popularise his art, and to ensure for himself a continual sale of his pictures. His art is to be found almost in every house that matters in this country. Bhulabhai Desai has his pictures, Sarojini's home in Hyderabad has them, Amiya Chakrabarty has his pictures, so has the Governor of Bengal! I myself have already expressed a desire to have the walls of my study, when I have it in future (as I hope to have) stained with his lovely and glowing pictures.

A Note Of Warning

Jamini Ray is a great artist. He has the quality of an international artist. His work will be more easily grasped and loved by the people of the world than most other artists of our times. His work resembles the folk art of the world; and comes closest in composition and colour to the Russian Folk Art. There is an astonishing resemblance especially in the forms which he creates and the scheme of red and green and blue and yellow which he constantly uses.

But there is a note of warning I should like to strike here, before I am done with my article. I should like the great artist Jamini Babu to be sure, that, when customers request him to paint a picture, that he does so every bit with his own hand. For there is just the chance of Jamini Babu's pupils filling in the colours, which is a simple thing to do once they have mastered the technique, which is not at all complicated; for, after all, the untrained eye is not able to distinguish between the master's touch and that of his pupil; besides, the customer trusts the artist to give him his own creation, every bit his own, in exchange for the money he offers. This is a note struck in all friendship, and by one who is one of the most ardent and sympathetic admirers of Jamini Ray, the Bengali Artist destined to leave his mark on the history of modern Indian art.

The three examples of Jamini Ray's work printed on this page are from "Bengal Painters' Testimony" published by All-India Students' Federation

PLEA FOR A MARATHI UNIVERSITY

By Prof. M. D. ALTEKAR

Our contributor, who is a well-known Marathi author, pleads here for a linguistic as distinguished from a regional university for all those whose mother-tongue is Marathi. He wants a Marathi University —NOT a University for Maharashtra!

Incidentally, Prof. Altekar has made a scathing indictment of the report of the Jayakar Committee; which, for all one knows is stillborn. Its champions will nevertheless be welcome to enter the lists here against our contributor.

Considerable time has elapsed since the Maharashtra University Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay (presided over by the Rt Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar and, therefore, known as the Jayakar Committee published its Report and made its recommendations.

The Government of Bombay did not issue any Resolution on the Report but simply asked the Public to forward their opinion on it. We thus do not know what the Government propose to do about the matter.

The Report of the Jayakar Committee evoked a mixed reception. It recommended the establishment of a regional university and actually suggested that it should be called the Poona University. So, at one stroke, the idealism and the ideas that had surrounded the conception of a University for Maharashtra, evaporated into thin air. The Jayakar Committee merely proposed a university to relieve the University of Bombay of its congestion. The University of Bombay, in the opinion of some people, has become unwieldy and requires to be split up into a number of regional units.

On the other hand, those who have been thinking of a Maharashtra University were contemplating a seat of learning where the Marathi language, literature and tradition would occupy the supreme place and where Marathi would be the main medium of instruction. These were the fundamental bases of the university they were thinking about, and these are certainly not the fundamental bases of the University proposed by the Jayakar Committee. Except that the regional location of the university was in the province known as Maharashtra, the Jayakar Committee's conception of it is utterly different from that of those who have been dreaming of a Maharashtra University. Then the city and island of Bombay, which are after all, a part of Maharashtra, were excluded from the jurisdiction of this new university. It can be argued that the idea of a regional university was once accepted, this was inevitable. But it gave a rude shock to the whole of Maharashtra and to all Marathi-speaking people all over India.

Narrowness Of Vision

Thirdly, the Jayakar Committee proposed very inadequate financial basis for the University and thus exhibited a narrowness of vision which could not be defended even under the guise of practical wisdom. Even what is called a practical outlook has its limitations and the gentlemen of the Jayakar Committee could not get over them. They wanted to be very reasonable in their financial proposals probably with a view to attract Government's sympathy and thus ended by making themselves ridiculous in their financial proposals. In fact, there was no proposal for a new university with a new ideal or with new ideas, but it was merely proposed that the existing institutions in Poona should be put under some sort of a joint control and the resulting thing should be called the Poona University. Naturally the Report of the Jayakar Committee evoked enthusiasm nowhere and the Marathi Sahitya Sammelans held at Bombay and at Sangli in 1943 practically rejected it.

The Sangli Sahitya Sammelan did not actually condemn the Report, as was done by the Bombay Conference, but informed the Government as its opinion on the Report that Marathi must be the medium of instruction in the University and that no place where there were Marathi speaking people should be excluded from its jurisdiction. The Senate of the University of Bombay gave an opinion on the Report that does not concern us here, but that disturbed those people in Poona who stand for the Jayakar Report and a smoke-screen is thrown at the public eye to the effect that the Bombay University had passed resolutions that would affect the establishment of the proposed university. I do not wish to take sides in this quarrel. I have come to the clear view that the Jayakar Report proposes a sort of university but not the Maharashtra University we need.

Linguistic, Not Regional

What we need is a linguistic university and not a regional university. In making that proposition, I have to give one or two warnings. When I say that we need a linguistic university, I do not mean that I am opposed to a regional university. In India, a regional university cannot fulfil the functions of a linguistic university, and as long as provinces are not arranged on linguistic bases, a linguistic university may always not be able to fulfil the functions of a regional university of course, if there are enough linguistic universities in India some of them at least may serve as regional universities, provided claims based on political considerations do not intervene.

I have no objection to a university at Poona as recommended by the Jayakar Committee, except that I do not believe that the University of Bombay requires to be split up. I object to accept the Poona university as a substitute for a Maharashtra or Marathi University. Secondly, a university established on a linguistic basis does not mean a university where one particular language alone will be studied. In the Marathi University that I propose, I want to prescribe adequate courses for the study of the English as well as several other important languages.

But if in the German universities the German is the medium of instruction, if in Great Britain and in the United States of America, the English is the medium of instruction, if in France the French is the medium of instruction, then why in India, the language of a place is to be debarred from being the medium of instruction and why a handicap is to be placed on every pupil? In these days we expect every pupil who goes in for higher courses to know more than one language, and the same condition will apply to pupils in India.

Atrocious Idea

But what is this atrocious idea of perpetuating a foreign language as the medium of instruction and thus stunting the intellectual growth of our boys and girls? It is notorious that in India every young person has to spend more time in education because of this very unreasonable insistance that a foreign language must be the medium of instruction. The proposition that every one has a right to learn through one's mother-tongue does not require any elaborate argument except in this unfortunate country. The pupils in the Marathi University will study English very well and will be able to write and speak English as finely as, say, Dr. Jayakar. That the pupil's English will be spoilt because he will know his Marathi well is an argument that is mere rubbish.

I am free to confess that there are people who would like to have a regional university at Poona, in accordance with the recommendations of the Jayakar Committee. They are more anxious about having a university at Poona than about having a Maharashtra university. They are not worried over the ideas and the ideals of thousands of men and women who are asking for a Marathi university. At Sangli in 1943, where about six thousand educated men and women from all Marathi speaking places came to participate in the Sahitya Sammelan, I found a keen desire for a university where the medium of instruction would be Marathi. These men and women and the millions of Maharashtrians they represent have a right to ask for a particular kind of university and the kind they want is not the one recommended by the Jayakar Report.

Problem Of Medium

That is the crux of the whole question. Those who stand for a merely regional university at Poona or at any other place conveniently situated, may gather enough funds and enough strength and may produce what they want. I or those who think with me do not stand in their way and need not stand in their way. India requires much more education of all sorts and some more universities won't do any harm: on the other hand they will do good. But what we understand by the Maharashtra or the Marathi University represents an ideal and the Jayakar Committee's Report is so unambiguously practical that it excludes all idealism!

What is proposed there is practically a replica of the University of Bombay and what I am insisting upon is a new type of university altogether. All Marathi-speaking people all over India should combine and try to establish a university where the idea of Marathi as the main medium of instruction will be put into practice. As I have said above, doing that does not mean excluding the study of other languages. Then there is the question some people ask in two forms. They ask whether Marathi is capable of teaching all knowledge. My emphatic reply is—Yes!

Alternatively they ask, whether Marathi is capable today, and whether we should not wait for a few years more. These latter are prepared to accept the ultimate capability of Marathi to be the medium of instruction, but they want a little time. To them my reply is—we have waited long enough and we must begin right now. If there are any deficiencies to be made up by Marathi, it will do so with the course of the next few years. If we do not begin, now we will never be able to begin.

Matter Of Determination

Seven hundred years ago, Dnyandev could put the most intricate Vedantic doctrine in very clear and beautiful Marathi. Tukaram has put highest thought from the Upanishads into terse and delightful Marathi that every villager understands clearly. Moropant, the great pundit author, brought into Marathi all the big Puranas. In recent times, several authors have proved that modern science can be expressed in Marathi without much difficulty. And once we start in developing Marathi expression for conveying modern scientific thought, it will continue to improve with practice.

After all, this is a matter of determination. Let us once for all resolve that we shall bring all knowledge into Marathi, and it will be brought into Marathi. Of course, we must have access to all knowledge and for that purpose we shall study all important languages, and as we are accustomed to English, we shall continue to study that language. There is one objection which is supposed to be formidable. I consider it to be childish and deliberately raised by the enemies of India. What about a united India with this plethora of languages? This objection is all right in the mouth of a British foe of Indian freedom, but it lies ill in the mouth of an Indian.

Is it practicable to teach a new language to all the four hundred millions of India or is it practicable to teach nationalism to every Indian through his native tongue? We have so many things in common that for so many centuries, nay, for thousands of years, we have kept our unity on that account. Though we speak in different languages, we speak the same thing. Our traditions are the same, we are proud of the same things, our outlook is identical throughout India. We realise it by first understanding it through the medium of our mother-tongue. You can never understand it through the medium of another's tongue.

To discard all ambiguity, therefore, I propose a Marathi University instead of a Maharashtra University. Those who are prepared to accept Marathi as the medium of instruction will be welcome there. Those who do not, whether Marathas or non-Marathas, will go elsewhere. I do not obstruct anyone's path, but I want my path to be clear. I wish all speed to the realisation of the Jayakar Committee's University. But I ask Marathi-speaking brethren and sisters to consider seriously whether a regional university that is proposed will satisfy the need for a Maharashtra or a Marathi University where the medium of instruction will be Marathi and which will be open to every Marathi-speaking boy and girl, to every one in the wide world who is willing to join, and which will not be bound by a region created for political considerations.

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FARMING IN BRITAIN

New Realization Of Its National Importance

This picture shows the cutting of the corn on a farm overlooking the sea, in the beautiful county of Devon.

By Sir E. JOHN RUSSELL, D. Sc., F. R. S.

British farming in peace-time differed greatly from that of most countries. It was not carried on for export as was much of that of many overseas lands; nor was it organised to ensure the maximum of self-sufficiency for the nation, like that of most European countries. It aimed at providing farmers and farm workers with as good a living as circumstances would permit: though this was often rather meagre.

In Great Britain only a small proportion of the total population is dependent on agriculture: the great majority live in the towns, and their general view was that we should buy our food in the cheapest market, so as to ensure a high standard of living for the workers; we should pay for the food by experts. In consequence our farmers had no fiscal protection and so they devoted their efforts largely to liquid milk, meat, poultry, eggs. vegetables and fruit; they produced only about 25 per cent. of our wheat, 10 per cent. of our butter, and 30 per cent. of our cheese, these being less lucrative for them.

This concentration on live-stock suited both the climate and the psychology of the farmers British country people love good animals: at an agricultural show the live stock section is usually the most crowded. And although in going round the countryside one sees a lot of scrub animals, good farmers always deplore this fact, and they welcome measures for improvement.

In Britain climate is everywhere humid. If you draw a line from Berwick-on-Tweed in the North to the Isle of Wight in the South, the region to the east has a rainfall of some 22 to 30 inches, while to the west it is mostly well over 30 inches except in the centre.

Mixed Farming

In the eastern region the agriculture is mainly arable. The chief crops are (a) grain: oats, wheat and barley: Britain produces no maize or millet: (b) the root crops: potates, sugar beet, mangolds, swedes and turnips; and (c) clover or clover and grass leys, formerly of one year duration, but with a tendency towards longer periods where possible. Arable cultivation is suitable for large scale farms, and in this eastern region many of the farms are larger than usual in England: some of them are of 500 acres and even more. But in general they run about 200 or 300 acres.

The farming is almost invariably mixed, both livestock and crops being normally produced; occasionally, however, one finds a mechanised farm devoted to grain production.

The crops, while no longer in the rigid rotation that used to be obligatory, are usually in some sort of order that grew out of the four-course rotation: roots, spring barley or oats, clover, winter wheat or oats. The root crop used to be swedes and turnips, folded off to sheep on the land, or carted to the buildings to be fed to fattening animals during winter. The sheep enriched the land by their excretions, and the fattening cattle made farmyard manure. The animals also received hay and straw: indeed, in the old days it was freequently forbidden to sell these off the farm. So the supplies of potash were conserved..

Feeding cakes and cheap grains were imported in considerable quantity: these also added elements of soil fertility which was further enhanced by imported phosphates, used in large quantities to balance the nitrogen and potash supplied in the manures and feeding stuffs. Nitrogenous manures have always been much used because the yields are usually increased when more nitrogen is supplied.

New Alternatives

This system of winter feeding suited the Eastern region well, but it became unprofitable, and farmers had to find new alternatives. They were greatly helped by the development of machinery and labour-saving implements. Potatoes and dairying made a good combination in the regions within reach of large towns, in Surrey, Hertfordshire, Cheshire etc. Sugar beet was made profitable in Norfolk, Suffolk Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, the Fens and elsewhere; it was combined with the production of wheat, barley and oats, and there was a good deal of pig keeping. Potatoes and market garden crops, especially brussels-sprouts, cabbage, and peas, were grown on the lighter loams: but farmers kept to crops that could be cultivated by horse or tractor implements: those requiring much hand-work are left to market-gardeners, for it often happens that the farmer is no gardener. Milch cattle, sheep and pigs are kept, indeed the numbers before the war were more than the region could raise, and there was a considerable import from the north and west.

The western part of the country is not only wetter, but usually more hilly than the eastern. Cheshire, Wercestershire, and North-Shropshire, however, have much level country, where intensive arable farming and market-gardening are practised: some of the regions are famous, e.g., the Vale of Evesham, where the climate is ideal for vegetables and plums. Over most of the country grass grows so easily that till recently little effort had been made at improvement and it was left indefinitely as permanent grass. Now there is a preference for long leys, the grass being broken up periodically and reseeded.

Increase In Tractors

This great predominance of grass means of course, a big live-stock industry. Railway transport developed so well that milk production spread over wide areas, but elsewhere animal breeding is the chief industry. The high country of the west and north produces many of the sheep and cattle that the eastern countries need. But livestock production almost always goes with small farming, and here the farms are usually small, many of them only about 100 acres in size.

The English systems of farming had the advantage that they allowed of a high output per man: the value of the output was about three times that of a German farm worker. Moreover, the value of the output was rising before the war, and so permitted a rising rate of wages: Britain's was the highest in Europe. But the output per acre was not as high as in some of the European countries, though it was above that of North America or Australia, and it was rising, except on the grassland.

The war has brought considerable changes. We now have to produce calories rather than livestock products: production of grain and of potatoes has, therefore, greatly increased and this has meant that much grass-land has been ploughed up and put into one or other of these crops. The head of dairy cattle and Britain's output of milk have been maintained, but the production of meat and eggs is down and the numbers of sheep and pigs considerably reduced. Much good farm-land has been taken for war purposes, but there has been so much reclamation of former waste-land that the total area of agricultural land has hardly fallen.

Moreover, there has been a great increase in the number of tractors and of tractor implements in use, and, perhaps most significant of all, a deepening sense of the importance of agriculture in the national life. There is every indication that British agriculture will have gained much by the end of the war.

SIGNPOSTS OF THE SEA

ADMIRALTY HAS OVER 4,000 CHARTS

By PAUL WAGNER

For the last three years large scale amphibious operations in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Pacific have been an outstanding feature of this war. Troops have been landed on islands and on the coasts of many countries and continents, while the Axis Powers' fleets have been driven off the seas and their convoys systematically destroyed.

All these operations would have been impossible—and this is not sufficiently realised—without the thorough and labourious preparatory work done by the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty.

This is, perhaps, a particularly opportune moment to recall this fact because this year—1945—is the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the department. At the time of its creation the department's staff consisted of three men, i.e. Alexander Dalrymple, the hydrographer or chart designer, together with an assistant and a draughtsman. In 1945 over a thousand people are working in the department.

Great Intrepidity

The first great hydrographer was Sir Francis Beaufort, under whose leadership British chart designing made immense strides forward. When he took office no reliable charts of any part of the world were in existence. Even the coasts of Great Britain were only partially sounded. Sir Francis started by collecting an able staff of surveyors. Up to that time maritime surveying had been very much neglected.

These surveyors were required to possess not only extensive knowledge but also great intrepidity, to cope with the dangers of treacherous seas, storms and pirates. Groups of cartographers were sent out into every part of the world—to South America, the west coast of North America and Mexico, the west coast of Africa, the north coast of Australia and New Guinea, the Falkland Islands, New Zealand, China, the West Indies, the Greek Islands, the North and Irish seas and the British coast.

The Hydrographic Department's reputation quickly spread all over the world. British charts were soon in far greater demand than any others. At the outbreak of the present war British charts were used by the Scandinavian and Russian navies and shipping, and over 800 British charts were in the possession of the United States Admiralty. Needless to say, Germany, Italy and Japan based their plans of attack on British charts. In the course of the years many countries set up their own hydrographic departments, preferably modelled on that of the British Admiralty.

For a long time the London Department was responsible for the charting of Dominion waters but for the last 40 years Canada has been preparing her own charts and in 1925 Australia, too, began regularly to charts her own waters. The Admiralty is still responsible for the surveying of New Zealand and South African waters, while the Indian Navy has carried out extensive surveys of Indian and Burmese waters and the Persian Gulf.

Five Million Copies

Today the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty possesses over 4,000 charts of all the seas and coasts of the world. These charts have to be constantly corrected to keep pace with the rapid changes that occur on these coasts and seas. For instance, the position of wrecks and changes in the minefields must immediately be entered on the maps. All authorities using Admiralty charts are immediately notified of any such changes. The Admiralty issues some 3,000 such notices a year.

Before the war, over a million copies of charts were printed every year. The figure is now more than 5,000,000 copies; printed in a large factory hidden away somewhere in Britain. The utmost secrecy is essential, as well as effective protection against air attacks.

Every ship, large or small, obtains her charts from the Hydrographic Supplies Eastablishment. A large warship alone requires between 1,500 and 2,000 charts. One can imagine what innumerable tons of charts of the Normandy coast had to be prepared for the landings there. Submarines are provided with special charts in which the density and temperature of the water are also shown, and every lifeboat is equipped with special maps. They must be small and handy and they are printed on waterproof paper and wrapped up in oilsilk.

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RE-BIRTH OF 'MUSIC-HALL'

Old-Style Entertainment Finds New Popularity

By W. MACQUEEN-POPE

Music-hall in Britain is returning to what it used to be, the great recreative force of the common people. Music-halls are entertainment of the people, for the people, by the people—and that is their true glory and their true appeal

This war, which has destroyed so much, has nevertheless been the means of giving Britain's "music-hall" new life.

In 1939 it was nearly dead. What has been one of the great amusements of the people had almost ceased to exist. There are many reasons, but the chief one had been the popularity of the cinema which seriously menaced the theatre but almost ended the music-hall. Almost, but not quite. For there are now more music-halls open, and more "variety" entertainments given in Britain every week than there have been for the past 20 years.

Music-hall, as such, is about 100 years old. It came from the "public-houses"—drinking saloons where far-seeing showmen gave entertainment with the beer and the food it became the most popular form of the people's entertainment, then declined until it was just an adjunct to eating and drinking. At the outbreak of World War II it existed almost entirely as "cabaret" in the big hotels—back where it had started, on the floor to amuse people who wanted to dine, but exclusive (because expensive) instead of popular.

"The Crazy Show"

Music-hall after music-hall in Britain closed down, or changed to cinema. Only a few remained theatres of varieties. At the outbreak of war there was only one theatre in the West End of London entirely devoted to variety, and that was the Holborn Empire, which was the first music-hall ever opened in or near central London. It became a victim of the blitz in 1940, and only its walls remain. But it had played variety up to that very night. Shortly before the war, the Palladium had re-started as a variety house, after a long session of revue. But it was variety in a new form, designed by a great showman, Mr. George Black.

Bred in the theatre business, he had seen that one of the failures of the modern music-hall had been its loss of speed. So he restored that and once more produced programmes of leading artistes such as the old halls had offered. He did not rely on one leading performer per night with a supporting list of lesser players, but he put all the best he could get into the same programme. And he made it quick and he made it novel.

He called it "The Crazy Show" and let his comedians run wild, interrupt each other, and mix with the audience, whom they called "The Customers." That put back the intimate touch of music-hall. It started another period of success but a limited one, for Black had the artistes under contract and other managers could not get them. An attempt to revive variety at the London Coliseum, another famous hall, failed for lack of noted artistes.

"The Cheeky Chappie"

It was a gloomy outlook when war closed down all places of amusement in Britain, but the confidence of the public and the lack of the expected air raids in the autumn and winter of 1939-1940 soon caused them to open again. The rigorous blackout made people desire entertainment.

Most of the music-hall performers had gone into revue—which was another reason why variety had failed. Now they had a chance to go back to their real work and they took it. These shows were an emphatic success. Variety was demanded again. Theatre managers observed this, and halls which had become picture theatres reopened with variety. Now a music-hall artiste can work 52 weeks in the year, something previously impossible since World War I. Variety has come into its own.

Fortunately there were still some performers who understood music-hall. Greatest among these is probably Max Miller, a comedian who calls himself "The Cheeky Chappie." He is a typical London Cockney with all the Londoner's quick wit, repartee, and persistent determination to belittle all troubles. Miller is a very great artiste and the highest paid man in music-hall. He is a real performer who carries on the tradition of the great old days.

Perhaps his greatest gift lies in his ability to take the audience into his confidence. When he is telling an anecdote he will step right over the footlights and whisper to the audience in such an intimate manner that each person listening feels the comedian is addressing him alone, in strict confidence, and that nobody else in the hall can hear.

Masters Of Burlesque

He has a rival of the same type, Tommy Trinder, a clever young man who has certain qualities in common with George Formby; though Formby is a characteristic Lancashire comedian who acts the simpleton, while Trinder is a typical Londoner, , master of every situation. Miller and Trinder never appear together but they spend a lot of time jeering at each other, to the delight of the audience, for music-hall is nothing if not topical and personal—and intimate to a degree.

Some famous "double turns"—also comedians—survived the debacle, like Nervo and Knox not only magnificent comedians but expert acrobats, tumblers, and masters of burlesque. Knox indeed is genius and gives a wonderful imitation of a slow motion film. Then there are Naughton and Gold, who are real knockabout comedians and as funny as can be imagined. Robb Wilton, is a perfect character comedian whose sketches of muddle-headed old men are realistic and artistic and Gillie Potter, an erudite and extremely "English" comedian, the great exponent of nonsensical satire,, delivered in a sober, straight-faced and professional tone.

Scotland's contribution is Will Fyffe, a notable comedian and a great character actor as well. G. S. Melvin, another Scot, runs him close, especially as a delineator of "old women."

"Two-Ton Tessie"

On the female side there are Elsie and Doris Waters, two Cockney girls; Revnell and West, two female clowns, one very tall and one very short; Suzette Tarri, another Cockney. The new art, if one can so call it, of crooning, is exemplified by Anne Shelton and Vera Lynn, while the modern representative of the old time soubrette is a lady of great vigour and ample proportions who calls herself "Two-Ton Tessie O'Shea."

The North of England has always been strong in variety, and today its greatest exponent is George Formby, son of a famous "old-timer" and star of films as well. It has other able exponents in Jack Edge, Harry Korris, and Hatton and Manners, a double act.

There are, of course, many more stars such as Leslie Hutchinson, a West Indian singer of songs. Will Hay a character actor whose great contribution to English clowning is his patient attempt to maintain dignity and sobriety in the midst of the most violent confusion and uproar. On the stage, Will Hay is usually the harassed headmaster of a pack of hooligan schoolboys. In private life he is a prominent astronomer.

Besides all these, one must mention Bud Flanagan, of Flanagan and Allen; Flanagan is a burly Jewish comedian who dresses like a tramp and makes an extraordinarily big-hearted and patriarchal impression. He is one of the greatest of living English comedians.

A Family Affair

Music-hall in Britain is returning to what it used to be, the great recreative force of the common people. Its artists concern themselves with such topics as really interest their audiences; they establish a common understanding with them—they are not people apart but all friends together. So comedians will sing and talk of mothers-in-law, kippers, the lodger, their wives or husbands, the children and their doings the glories of beer, and the difficulty of paying the rent—and find a ready and roaring response.

Once, the music-halls gave the country its patriotic songs, and really swayed political feelings. Nowadays, they have not that chance. This has not been a "singing" war, for mechanised troops sing little, but the British Army marched to battle all through World War I to the tunes of songs of the music-hall, such as the immortal "Tipperary."

At its greatest period, music-hall was almost a family affair. People booked the same seats every week, year in and year out. They looked on a visit to the music-hall as a holiday; they whistled, they sang and they came out laughing and cheery. It was something they understood, it was part of them—and slowly, through World War II, it is again taking its part in the life of the ordinary people who, after all, are Britain.

Music-halls are entertainment of the people, for the people, by the people—and that is their true glory and their true appeal.

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TOKYO SET ABLAZE

JAPS ARREST FRENCH GOVERNOR IN SAIGON

A Tokyo communique today (Saturday) announced the Japanese troops had seized all the important buildings in Saigon and arrested the French Governor, Admiral Decoux.

The Japanese have also seized power stations and ports. In Saigon French Indo-Chinese forces resisted and were disarmed.

The report said that in Hanoi French troops in barracks were well resisting but the city was quiet elsewhere.—Reuter and A.P.A.

(See Page 13)

Mrs. Pandit Tells U. S. A.

Free India -Now!

CLEVELAND, (Ohio) March 9.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit told a Council of World Affairs audience tonight that India is a "major stumbling block in the path of world peace". She said the question of India sums up the whole moral issue of the war—whether the democracies, fighting for professed purpose of enabling all people's freedom, can continue to condone the suppression of India's 400 millions.

"The problem of India is not one for cold storage to be thawed out after the war and after the peace terms are settled. Now is the time to line India up with the progressive forces of the world, for until the East can join up in its own right there can be no sound permanent peace. But those people who wanted democracy in India are now in prison. A hundred thousand have been sent to prison without a trial."

CIVIL WAR—SO WHAT?

Saying that she believed that a gradual transference of power from Britain to Indian leadership would lead to world recognition of India as an independent nation, she added "Some say it would lead to civil war. But I say, so what? Other nations weathered civil wars, and if they must come to India, she could too. The people who suggest a revolution forget that we are an unarmed nation".

"IF MY BROTHER WERE FREE."

Mrs. Pandit emphasized that she was not demanding the British to get out overnight, but Britain should make a sincere gesture now of her intentions towards ultimate self-rule. It could be done by releasing political prisoners, restoring provincial assemblies and replacing reactionary imperialistic officials with liberal administrators.

"There is now a genuine desire on the part of Hindus and Muslims to get together. A formula could be worked out if my brother were free to consult Mr. Jinnah".—Reuter.

VIJAYA LAKSHMI AMAZED!

Disabilities Of Women In U. S. A.

NEW YORK, March 8: Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, a picturesque figure clad in black silk sari with her grey hair smoothly waved was presented to New York's Book and Authors' Luncheon as, "one of the most notable women in our time and one whose great ideals and deep personal sacrifices for her people have caused her influence to be felt beyond her own native land."

Addressing the gathering, Mrs. Pandit said that Indian women according to ancient tradition were equal with men but they were deprived of this state by Mahomedan conquerors when women assumed the veil to hide themselves from enemy eyes. She described the rise of Mahatma Gandhi as a miracle which had changed the face of India, permitting women to resume the honoured position which was formerly theirs. Thus Indian women today encountered no opposition from men for their entrance into careers as lawyers, doctors, political leaders, business executives, actresses, singers and dancers.

Continuing she said, "I am amazed here in America to find disabilities still bar women from many high positions. We in India have women surgeon-generals, ministers, lawyers and members of the legislatures, but here your women physicians have had to fight for recognition in big hospitals".—Globe.

U. S. Bombers Drop Incendiaries

Nippon's Capital Turned Into Sea Of Flames

JAPS FEAR LANDINGS BY U. S. TROOPS

WASHINGTON, March 9.

The greatest air armada of the Pacific war made the first all-incendiary raid on Japan on Saturday morning, says "Reuter's" Special Correspondent at the 21st Bomber Command Headquarters at Guam. It appears that the superforts took the defenders of Tokyo by surprise soon after midnight, Japanese time.

MIKADO'S PALACE ABLAZE

The Japanese news agency reports that the Japanese Imperial Palace in Tokyo was set on fire by today's Fortress raid. It said that all fires were put out by 8 P. M. on Saturday evening, Tokyo time that means adds Reuter that the home of the Japanese emperor blazed for 17 hours after the attack.

ATTEMPT TO MAKE LANDING?

SAN FRANCISCO: The Tokyo Radio in a general war review, as recorded by one American radio network, said that the Americans "are now attempting to make a landing in Japan proper". The context of the report, however, made it clear that the broadcast was not reporting an actual invasion.

GREATEST ARMADA OF PACIFIC WAR

The industrial and administrative heart of Tokyo—an area ten mile square—was reduced to a "conflagration" as a result of the first all-incendiary raid on the Japanese capital, says Reuter's Special Correspondent at Guam. The raid was carried out early on Saturday morning by the greatest air armada of the Pacific war dropping more than 1,000 tons of incendiaries. Superfortresses of the 21st Bomber Command under Major-General Curtis Lemay carried out the attack.

There was a "Conflagration Tokyo" said the returning pilots.

The centre of the target area for this first large scale night attack on Tokyo was two miles from the imperial palace but the edge was only fifty yards from the most enclosing the Emperor's palace.

GINGA—Tokyo's famed shopping thoroughfare lined with restaurants and modern department stores—cuts through the area which is now blazing. The area includes the tightly packed residential district and the Japanese war industry in homes should suffer severely for it is known that the Japanese have been decentralising vital production for three years and making every Tokyo worker's home into a factory.

'Most Spectacular Sight'

GUAM: From Reuter's Special Correspondent at 21st Bomber Group Headquarters: Tokyo ablaze was the most spectacular sight he had ever seen in his life, said Brigadier General Thomas S. Power, Commander of the Superfortress wing from the Guam base who circled the burning city for two hours.

Brig. General Power's plane was one of the last away from Tokyo.

He said "whole sectors of the city were raging seas of flame. One whole sector of at least 50 by ten blocks formed the nucleus of the biggest flaming area. I believe we did fifty times more damage than in the last raid on February 25th when we burned out 240 blocks. We set on fire at least fifteen square miles of crowded Tokyo last night.

The fires were so widespread and so intense and comprised of so many lanes of fire that despite the Japanese fire fighters I do not see how any fire brigades in the world could compete with it."

The glow of the fires was visible for 150 miles. Anti-aircraft fire varied from "meagre" to intense" Fighter opposition was slight.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS SHELLED

NEW YORK, March 10: The Tokyo Radio picked up here today reported that four destroyers shelled the northern Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal yesterday.—Reuter.

KUALA LUMPUR BOMBED BY ALLIES

WASHINGTON (Saturday): The War Department announced Superforts from India bombed Kuala Lumpur, Malay, today with railway yards there as their target. About forty planes participated.—Reuter.

RAJA NARENDRA NATH DEAD

LAHORE, March 10: The death occurred this evening of Dewan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath, President of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Mahasabha at the age of 81, due to heart-failure.—A. P.

Is Leaders' Release Imminent?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 10.

The release of Congress Leaders by middle of the year is envisaged in lobby circles here. Pandit Pant is being released almost immediately and the release of others will follow.

The first step towards this gradual release of Congress leaders is their transfer from Ahmednagar to their respective provinces. So far the release of Congress leaders have been on purely medical grounds, the cases of Gandhiji, Dr. Mahmud and Dr. Ghose and now Pandit Pant being instances of this policy. Fresh ground was broken by Sir Francis Mudie in his speech in the Assembly yesterday. Sir Francis said that he agreed that these people could not be kept in detention for ever. The Government of India and Provincial Governments, he said, had adopted the policy of gradual release of Congress detenus, the pace of these releases being almost entirely governed by detenus themselves after their release. "If those released behave well and cause no trouble then Provincial Governments are encouraged to release more and more.

It is argued in the lobbies that the release of Congress leaders so far had created no new problems for the Government and the pace of release should now be accelerated. Lobbies are hopeful that Congress leaders will be released one by one soon after they revert to their provinces.

Fleets Of 1,000 To Follow

GUAM, March 10 (A.P.A.): Japan can expect fleets of 1,000 or more Superfortress bombers over her homeland if that many are required to complete the B-29's part in the winning of the war.

Brig.-Gen. Norstab made that promise in commenting on the record mission flown by more than 300 Superfortresses on heart of Tokyo yesterday.

STREET BATTLES IN MANDALAY

MANDALAY, March 9.

This afternoon the Japs began shelling the Gurkhas holding the monastery area on top of Mandalay hill, writes an Indian army observer.

The Gurkhas attacked the hill during the night, killing 27 Japs, including two officers. During a stern fight on the lower slopes they captured six machine guns.

To-day the Japs are still holding positions at the foot of the hill to the north and south-east. But at the moment men of the Royal Berks, tired, grimy and sweating are moving into the attack to clear up the northern tip. They are supported by tanks.

Street fighting of increased tempo goes on around the western and northern moats of Fort Dufferin, the huge mile square in the centre of the city which contains Mandalay Palace.—A. P.

Invasion Of Mindanao Not Yet Confirmed

MANILA March 9: General MacArthur's "communique" contains no confirmation of Japanese reports that Mindanao has been invaded.

American troops have broken into the Shimbu defence line east of Manila Substantial gains have been made in the vicinity of Bayanan, on the south flank of the line which is composed almost entirely of hillside caves.—Reuter.

Violent Fighting In Zamboanga

LONDON, March 10.

The Tokyo Radio said that violent fighting is in progress to-day at Zamboanga on the south-west tip of Mindano in the Philippines, where Allied troops from a task force were reported to have landed yesterday.

The Radio added that the landings was preceded by naval and air bombardment by the surface fleet consisting of two battleships three cruisers and a number of carriers. Many tanks are reported to have landed.—Reuter.

MARINES SPLIT JAP FORCES IN IWOJIMA

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, March 10: United States marines have reached the northern beaches of Iwojima splitting the Japanese defences in two.—Reuter.

U. S. SINKS 12 MORE JAP SHIPS

WASHINGTON, March 9: Twelve more Japanese vessels including escort carrier and destroyer have been sunk in Far Eastern waters by United States submarines said navy 'communique' to-night.

"NOT A GERMAN SOLDIER ON BELGIAN SOIL"

BRUSSELS, March 10 (A. P. A.): Field Marshal Montgomery speaking in French told cheering crowds in the Town Square to-day: "Final victory is certain beyond any possibility of doubt. The only one thing still in doubt is exactly when.

There is not a German soldier on Belgian soil, and the enemy will never come back—never.

SIR C. ALFRED BELL DEAD

VICTORIA (British Colombia) Saturday: Sir Charles Alfred Bell, formerly political officer for Tibet, Bhutan and Sikkim died in hospital here aged 74.

He came to Victoria in 1939 to write a book on Dalai Lama and published several books on Tibet. In 1920 he conducted a diplomatic mission in Tibet, remaining there for about a year.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY)

New York, March 10

Previous Closing	21.78
To-day's Opening	21.81
Difference	.03
To-day's Closing	21.74
Difference	.04

THE 'GOOD, STRONG HEAVE' IS ON

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

MARCH, 9.

The "one good strong heave, all together", which Churchill observed in his first speech on German soil, "will end the war in Europe, beat down tyranny and open the path to peace", has begun in right relentless earnest.

And it is an agreeable surprise that it is the Allies who have monopolised most of the banner lines during the last few days. The progress they have made during this week is truly sensational. Few expected that Cologne would fall so soon. Fewer still would have believed that the Allies could be able to establish a bridgehead over the Rhine with such rapidity and apparent ease. Though the strategic importance of Cologne was practically nil the morale value of the fourth largest city of the Reich was considerable.

Frontline observers were warning us that Rundstedt would fight it out for the great Cathedral city and that its ruins will only help the defenders. After all Cologne has survived 50,000 tons of bombs dropped by the Allies during the last two years and there was little left to be wrecked! Even if it could not emulate Budapest, Posnan or Breslau, a couple of week's fanatical resistance would have upset the Yalta calendar and postponed the "good strong heave" promised by Churchill.

Revealing Spectacle

Not only did Cologne surrender tamely but it has provided a revealing spectacle of the demoralisation which has come over the German people in spite of the pep talk of Dr. Goebbels and the iron rule of the Gestapo. According to a B.B.C. correspondent who was amongst the first to enter the city, "Civilians said to us: 'Thank God that you have come.' These words were said to us over and over again. These people described the German army retreating across the Rhine as a 'sorry sight'. The soldiers, they said, had lost heart: They were complaining that they lacked sufficient ammunition to defend themselves properly. They lost nearly all their equipment and means of transportation in battle or by Allied air attacks". Which by itself may very well explain the collapse of the anticipated German resistance.

Even the boosted German discipline was conspicuous by its absence in Cologne. Herrenvolk looted Herrenvolk in a mad abandon and food dumps, liquor warehouses and department stores were freely raided as the last vestiges of Nazi rule disappeared and before Allied military Government was established. Cologne is not an exception, however. The same tale is being repeated in the eastern towns occupied by the Red Army, where the proud Nordics are displaying a disgusting obsequiousness towards the conquerers. They are all probably glad to be out of Hitler's total war—whatever the future may be.

Demoralisation is writ large not merely on the civilians but also on the army itself. Prisoners are coming in large droves and the Wehrmacht veterans and the new-fangled Volkssturm are alike surrendering themselves. In a single day the American First Army captured nearly 4,000 prisoners and the total Allied bag since D-day already exceeds one million. This will be considerably increased when the final tally of the last two weeks is taken.

Apart from this, there has been a mass abandonment of dumps and equipment—including even intact tanks—which is strictly "verboten" in German military strategy. It is noticed also that the fighting quality of the enemy is fast deteriorating—except in the paratroopers and other elite Nazi divisions. All this is symptomatic of the last straits to which the Third Reich is reduced.

"Rib" Spites Britain!

Even front-rank Nazi leaders realise that the end is near. Dr. Goebbels admitted in his last weekly article in the "Das Reich" that the war has passed its climax and would have a sudden end. Herr von Ribbentrop goes further than this and is even visualising the actual act of capitulation. In a recent talk to journalists he observed that if ground must be yielded, it would be in the East; and just to spite England, Stalin would be allowed to take all the Reich—thus frustrating Britain's imperialist policy!

Unfortunately for Rib, the matter is taken out of his hands and the final choice will not be his. For within less than a week of his solemn affirmation that the Rhine front would be defended at all cost, it has virtually collapsed. Even before the final mopping of Cologne was complete and while Bonn, the other Rhine city, is being fanatically defended, the American First Army threw a bridge-head across the Rhine in the early hours of Thursday at Rewagen, halfway between Bonn and Coblenz. Its spearhead was a task force and strong forces of infantry and armour streamed in its wake.

The German radio still denies this and claims that the attempted crossing of the Rhine in rubber dinghies has been nipped in the bud. However, the contradiction need not be taken seriously, as SHAEF has itself authorised the report. The bridgehead as a matter of fact is being strengthened hourly, even before the Germans recover from the lightning Allied thrust, which has carried them across the Rhine in dramatic fash'on.

SHAEF's Frank Admission

This is easily the biggest and swiftest blow struck by the Allies since they reached the Siegfried Line last September. It heralds the last phase of the war, synchronising as it does with the resumption of his offensive by Marshal Zhukov. At least one village in the bridgehead east of Rhine has been already occupied and by the time Rundstedt delivers his reposte, the Allies will have been firmly entrenched. All the omens seem to be auspicious.

While General Hodges was storming across the Rhine, General Patton was making a record dash to the river in order to be in at the Kill. His tanks struck from their Kyyll bridge-head and covered 65 miles in 58 hours in the most spectacular breakthrough since Normandy. A security black-out has been clamped on further movements of the Third American Army but it is obvious that Rundstedt's remaining forces west of the Rhine are being caught in a mighty pincers. Barely 25 miles separate the First and Third Armies and their junction will mark one of the most startling climaxes of the war.

All this is no doubt extremely heartening but at the same time it cannot be gainsaid that Rundstedt has succeeded in withdrawing a considerable proportion of his troops across the Rhine. SHAEF itself has frankly acknowledged that General Eisenhower has not been able to fulfil his promise to destroy the German forces west of the river. No doubt a large number of prisoners have been taken, which are expected to run into six figures. But still Rundstedt adroitly parried the blow and has retired to fight another day, as he has done again and again since D-Day.

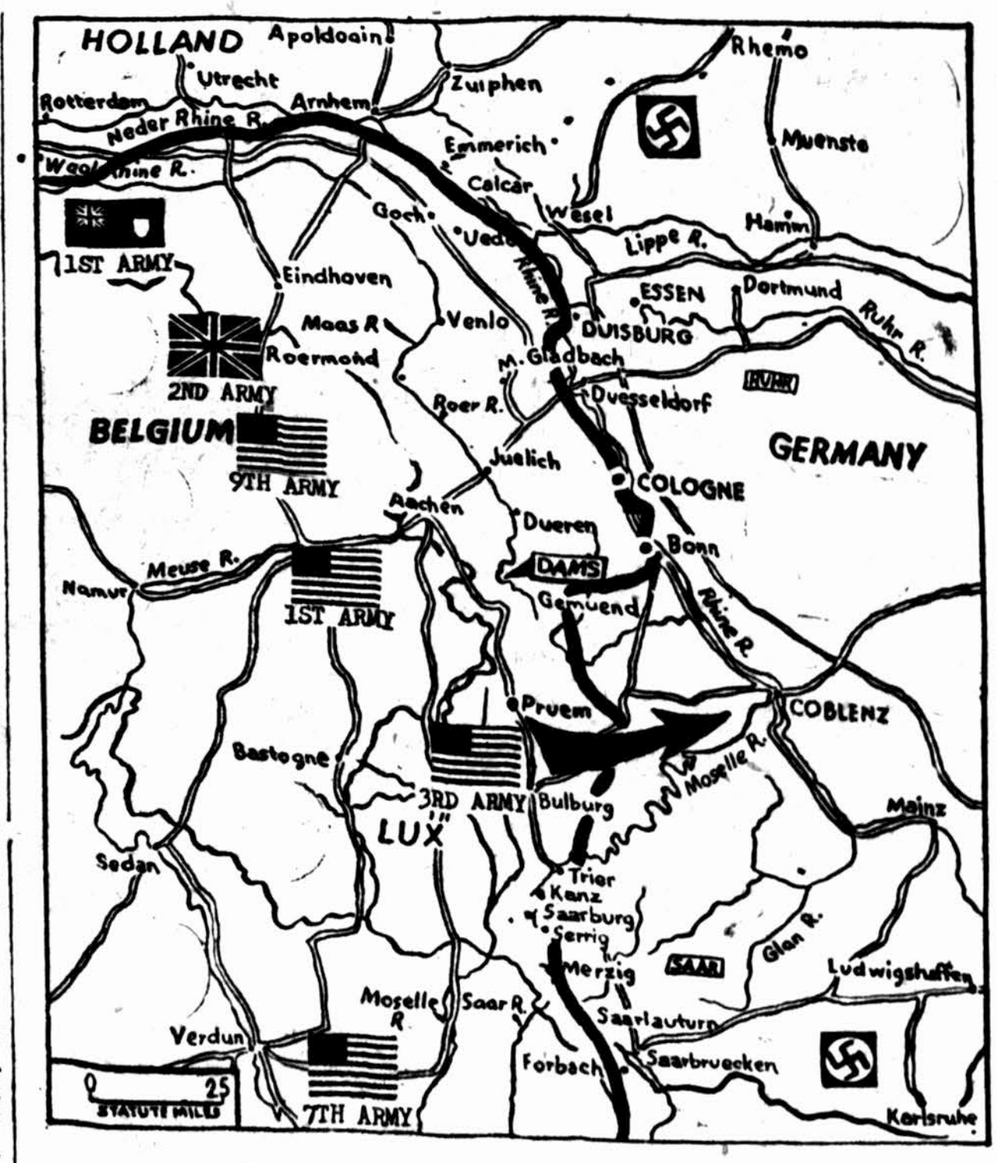
This means that the real trial of strength still lies before the Allies, as the German forces are regrouped and hurled against the bridgehead. So far resistance remains disorganised and sketchy. In fact the defences are said to have collapsed like a pack of cards before the violent impact of the American onslaught. Much will depend of course on how long General Hodges gets to build up his bridgehead before facing the decisive challenge and also on whether any bridges are left intact over the Rhine.

Red Trident On Berlin

While Eisenhower has thrown a bridge-head across the Rhine, Marshal Zhukov has extended his own bridge-head across the Oder south-west of Kustrin and as far as Seelow. Moscow is still maintaining its silence on this vital front but Berlin admits that a furious battle has already been joined at Kustrin and all along the central sector. According to the latest German report, Red Army wedges were within 28 miles of Berlin, whose outer ramparts are being defended by suicide forces in the best Japanese style.

All indications point out to the fact that after his brief breather, Marshal Zhukov has launched the decisive battle of the final stage of the war—the Battle of Berlin! While the main blow is naturally delivered at the centre, the Soviet offensive will spread all along the line and develop into a gigantic enveloping movement from east and south and north. The defences of Danzig and Stettin are crumbling fast and once these northern bastions fall, Rokossovsky will be in a position to operate on Zhukov's right flank, as Marshal Koniev does on his left. It is a sort of Red Trident which is aimed at the heart of Germany.

We thus seem to be witnessing the last act—or even the last scene of the war—though it is futile to speculate when the curtain may drop down on the greatest Armageddon of history. It may do so even before this month in over—or Hitler may still be able to prolong his resistance by utilising some gruesome secret weapon which may ultimately annihilate the victor as well as the vanquished. One only hopes that the Allies are thoroughly prepared for such a diabolical denouement.



THE ALLIES HAVE CROSSED THE RHINE

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from page 18)

marque, and there the ending is unhappy', replied Milestone.

"'I don't know anything about that', said the boss impatiently, 'I never read that Remarque, and it has nothing to do with me. It's enough that we paid a lot of money for filming rights. But I repeat to you, the American public will not go to see a picture with such an ending.'

"'All right', said Milestone, 'I'll make another ending'.

"'Now that's fine!' said the boss, overjoyed. 'How is it going to come out now?'

"'Very simple. In Remarque's book the French win, as it actually happened. But since you insist on changing the ending, I'll make it so that the Germans win the war.'

"It was only with this witty rejoinder that Milestone saved his picture. It has a tremendous success. But that happens rarely. Usually even a well-known, even a famous director is compelled to do everything that he is ordered to do."

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 12, 2001.
Muslim: Rabi-ul Avval 26, 1364.
Parsi: Mener 9 1314.
Sunrise: 7-51 a.m. Sunset: 7-47 p.m.
Highttde: 10 24, 23-38.
Lowtide: 5-00, 16-40.

To-day's Engagements

ARYA SAMAJ: Lecture by Swami Prabhakaranandji, at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar Street.

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIA CLUB: The Third Social Gathering will take place at 5 p.m., to-day, at the Khalsa College Hall, Matunga.

ABDULLA FAZALBHOY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: First Annual Social Gathering at 5-30 p.m. at the St. Xavier's College Hall, Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy presiding.

HINDU UNIVERSITY OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Inaugural Address by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, to-day, at 4-30 p.m. in the Conference Room of the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., Electric House Bombay.

KONKAN REGIONAL MOTOR UNIONS CONGRESS: Meeting of Motor operators of the Konkan Region, at Forbes Gujerati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, near Congress House, to-day (Sunday), at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The Annual General meeting of the Union will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), when the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji will also be performed.

BALKAN-JI-BARI.

A public meeting of the donors, parents of the members of Tardeo-North Branch and sympathisers will be held to-day, at the Office of the Sonawala Co., Ltd. at 10 a.m.

3 ARTS SPRING LUNCHEON: To-day, at 12-30 p.m., at Taj Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "The Influence of Religions on Civilization". Mme. Clarence Gasque Leader of the Mazdaznan movement will preside. It will be followed by dance and comic items.

AMATEUR ARTISTS ACADEMY: There will be concert of Vocal Music by Messrs. Gaurishanker, Mukesh, Mohamed Asif Qasimi (of Afghanistan) and Miss Vimal Chorghade and Sitar Solo by Shri Ravishanker at Laxmi Baug, New Bhat Wadi, to-day, at 4-30 p.m. (N. S. T.).

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Meetings of the following Sub-Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) in the ward office. 1. Harijan Sub Committee, 10-30 a.m.; 2. Hindi Prachar Sub-Committee, 11 a.m.; 3. Liquidation of illiteracy Sub-Committee, 11-30 a.m.

RECEPTION TO RADHAKRISHNAN.

On behalf of the Inter-Religious Convention, and Dharma-Sammelan Bombay, an informal reception will be given in honour of Sir S. Radhakrishnan at the residence of Hari G. Govil, 101, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: The election of Members to the Managing Committee of the Mandali for the year 1945-46 will take place to-day (Sunday), at the Mandali's Office 8, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. Voting time will be: 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 to 6 p.m.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at its meeting held on Friday last co-opted Smt. Manuben Nanubhai Desai as a member of the Council.

CONGRESS DAL: Under the auspices of the "D" Ward Congress Dal Study Circle, Shri P. R. Lele will speak on the "Congress Constitution", to-day, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Heera House, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

GUJARATI KUMAR SAHITYA MANDAL: Arvind Doshi, Organizer Gujarati Kumar Sahitya Mandal writes that there will be a literary discussion meeting of the Mandal in the Suniti Girls' School, Prarthana Samaj, at 5 p.m., to-day (Sunday)

MIRACLE OF PLASTIC EYE

(Continued from Page 20)

to experiment individually with the making of plastic eyes. Their experiments came to the attention of the U. S. Army Office of the Surgeon-General through routine channels and the Army brought the three men together to continue their work co-operatively at Valley Forge General Hospital in Pennsylvania.

Not only are the plastic eyes durable and capable of being perfectly matched, their production cost is far less than that of custom made glass eyes. One can be made for something under five dollars compared to the cost of custom-made glass eye.

Woodbury said the plastic eye would come in two grades: "Stock" eyes that will closely approximate various types of eyes and can be ground to fit any eye socket and custom-made eyes "built" to exact specifications.

At present, the whole production is going to the Army. When the war ends, however, production on a wider scale will make plastic eyes available for civilian demand.—USOWI.

Hidayatullah Tides Over Crisis?

KARACHI March 9.

Early this morning it was known that the League High Command have decided not to do anything to embarrass the Sind Ministry during the Budget Session. It is stated that the Ministry has tided over the threatened crisis. Mir Gulamali, Home Minister, confirmed the news.—Orient Press.

Gabole Reinstated

KARACHI, March 9.

Khan Bahadur A. K. Gabole, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Sind Govt., who had remained absent at the time of the voting on February 24 and had resigned his office, has again been appointed Parliamentary Secretary.—A. P.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN SARDAR'S CONDITION

BOMBAY, March 10.

It appears that there has been no improvement in the intestinal complaint from which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been suffering.

According to a letter received from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The ailment is still causing trouble.

Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was recently released from Yerwada Jail, is undergoing treatment for tooth trouble. It is stated that she expects to feel well enough in a week's time to proceed to Wardha where she will meet Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Plan To Relieve City Cloth Shortage

BOMBAY, March 9.

To relieve the cloth shortage in Bombay City the Textile Control authorities have arranged for the movement of cloth into the market from the quota holders with whom it had been frozen.

Pending the coming into existence of B class licensees, authorisations have been issued to over 200 wholesalers nominated by the Chairman of the Textile Control Board to get cloth from the quota holders. The wholesalers will pass the cloth on to retailers. The movement of cloth under this arrangement began to-day.—A. P.

Bharati Central Bank Branch Opened

The opening ceremony of the Bombay Office of the Bharati Central Bank was performed at the Stock Exchange Hall, Bombay, on Saturday. Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Stock Exchange, presided.

Mr. N. C. Datta, Managing Director of the Bank, in the course of his welcome address, traced the history of banking in India and urged the need for a change of outlook in regard to the duty and function of a banker.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff welcoming the opening of the Bombay branch observed that the opening of new branches in Bombay would be advantageous to the commerce and industry of the country.

CHOWPATHY SENSATION.

BOMBAY, Saturday: A sensation was caused early this morning at Chowpatty, on Babulnath Road, when one Kumar Rama, entered a flat, through a balcony, by walking on a parapet. He was seen in the room by an inmate who shouted out "Chor, chor". The accused jumped out of the balcony in order to escape, but was secured by a man sleeping on the footpath. The accused was ordered to be remanded in police custody by Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Police Court, to-day.

INTER-RELIGIOUS CONVENTION: At Sunderbai Hall, to-day, 10 a.m. Sir S. Radhakrishnan will preside and among Speakers are Madame Sophia Wadia, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Swami Sambuddhananda, Mr. M. T. Vyas, Pandit Jagdish Chatterjee, Miss M. Benjamin, N. Subramania Iyer and B. M. Barua.

INSURANCE AGENTS' MEETING: A meeting of Life Insurance Agents and field workers of Bombay will be held at the Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association Hall 19, Bruce Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday), at 5-30 p.m., to consider the situation arising out of the proposed legislation for further restricting the agent's commission.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY March 11
BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (E) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Music from Film 8-50 News (M) 9_0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 9-35 R N Karkare 10-0 "Valmiki 11-0 A I R Orchestra 11-15 Literary Court Martial 11_45 Aftab-i-Masusiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan 12-45 pm News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12_55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 5-0 V H Deshpande 5_30 Pramilabai 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 R N Karkare 6_30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Avinash Vyas 7-5 A I R Trio 7-15 Kalyani 7_35 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 7-55 Pramilabai 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Ahmedabad_Na Graba 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9_30 B B C News 9-45 Bankrupts Balance Sheet 10-0 A I R Orchestra

Music Festival For Easter

Mehtab Becomes Producer

By T. V. P.

To lovers of Indian music and dance, the Easter Holidays provide a rare treat. There will be six delightful sittings at Sunderabai Hall from March 29 to April 1 in which several artistes of all India fame will participate.

Among them may be mentioned Ustad Asad Ali Khan of Agra, Rasoolbai of Benares as also the Bismilla Party of Shahnai players, Ravishankar, brother of Uday Shankar and disciple of Alladiya Khan.

There will be season tickets and daily tickets of varying value. Inquiries about which for advance booking may be made at Indian Art Exhibitors, Bharat Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, who are organising the programme. The telephone number is 30751.

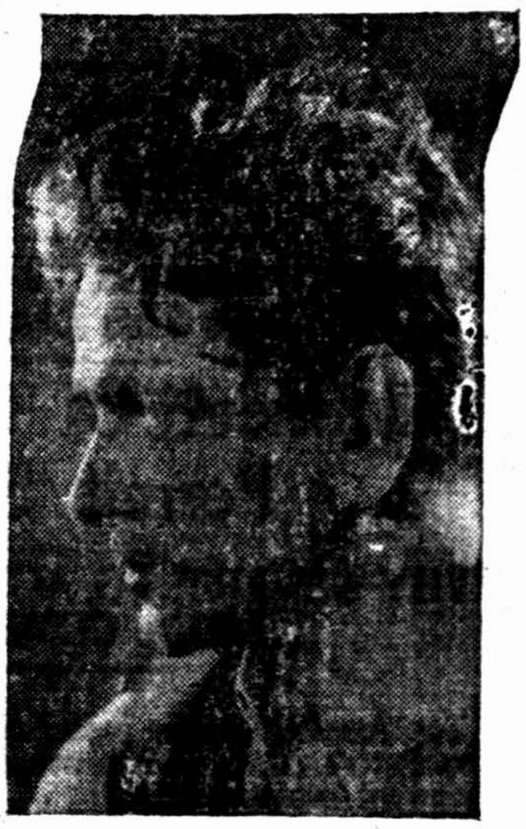
Mehtab Becomes "Producer"

Director M. Sadiq began his new assignment, "Sathi", the third picture of the Central Studios on Sunday, March 4, 1945, before a select gathering of distinguished visitors and prominent artistes including some friends. Producer-Director Sohrab Modi blessed the Muhoort ceremony and garlanded the director, artistes and technicians after the first "shot" was taken.

Mehtab has been assigned the duties of Producer for this film. The story of 'Sathi' has been written by the well-known playwright Wali Saheb. The cast contains prominent names such as Mehtab, M. Ismail, Sadiq Ali, Jyoti, Badriprasad and other popular favourites.

Mazharkhan's "Pehli Nazar"

Mazar Art Productions' "Pehli Nazar" is in production at Central Studios Munnawer Sultana of Lahore who is engaged to play an important role in "Pehli Nazar" which stars Veena, Motilal, Baburao Pendharkar, Nemo, Bibbo, Balakram and Budhu Advani. The story, dialogue and songs are written by Dr. Safder Aa Sitapuri and Music direction is entrusted to Mr. Anil Biswas. Mr. Lachhu Maharaj will direct the dances.



Pritnviraj

who is the star-director-producer of "Shakuntala", the Hindustani play now on at Royal Opera House.

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Congress-League Pincer On Planning Dept.

Idea Of Pakistan Not Prejudiced, Argues Dalal

But Assembly Ignores "Threat Of Dislocation" And Adopts Two League Cut Motions

Indictment Of Control And Permit Systems

"WHY REVERT TO ACTIVITIES OF EAST INDIA COMPANY"?

NEW DELHI, March 10.

The Assembly to-day passed by 59 votes to 48, the Muslim League Party's cut motion to refuse supplies to planning and development department.

The Assembly also passed by 57 votes to 48 the League Party's second cut motion to discuss "the complete failure of controls, the permit system and the supply of consumer goods".
—A. P.

No Planning By Irresponsible Govt.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait on behalf of the Muslim League Party moved in the Assembly to-day that the demand under the head 'Post-war Planning and Development' be reduced to Re. one.

Mr. Essak Sait said that Government had set apart over a crore of rupees to be spent by the Planning Department. His fundamental objection to the activities of the Department was a political one. Planning could be attempted only by a Government which was broadbased on the people's will and which was responsible to the people of this country and had their whole-hearted support and co-operation.

In regard to the plans so far published Mr. Essak Sait said that they revealed lack of co-ordination. Little attention had been paid to agricultural development and plans had been evolved for the starting of industries in areas which had reached saturation point. He had heard new textile mills were to be started in Bombay and no consideration had been given to other parts of the country.

EUROPEAN GROUP'S VIEW.

Mr. C. P. Lawson, speaking for the European Group, declared that members of his side of the House had supported some form of Planning for the past year or more and therefore he was unable to go the whole way with the motion. They certainly did not wish to eliminate the Department. It had produced valuable material and extremely able reports but that did not mean that his group were completely satisfied with the working of the department, and he was there to ask the Government for a specific definition of the functions of the department.

"PROFIT-MAKING MOTIVE."

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar (Congress) said that plans relating to industry and industrial policy were mainly guided by the profit-making motive and not that of improving the lot of the villager. If money could do planning, the present Government could do it, but Mr. Chettiar pointed out, money could not do it; what was needed was that planning should be done by persons who were in touch with the people, lived with them, and were prepared to die with them if necessary.

Sir Ardeshir himself had admitted, Mr. Chettiar proceeded, that only a National Government could do planning for the country. Sir James Grigg had set apart Rs. one crore for rural development, but the Auditor-General had to report that proper accounts were not kept for a portion of the fund.

LEGISLATURE NOT CONSULTED.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Nationalist) referred to the resolution of the House urging Government to associate non-official members of the Assembly with planning work, and said that the onus of proving that that resolution was impracticable was on the Planning Member and his colleagues, but the Planning Member had not proved it. He declared that the second report of the Committee of Reconstruction was not worth looking at, since its financial implications would be brushed aside even by a tyro in economics. He criticised the way in which two representatives for the Bretton Woods conference were selected by Government without consulting the Legislature.

Sir Jeremy Raisman explained that the necessity to select them arose emergently just after the Assembly session was over.

Mr. Krishnamachari replying did not believe that the Finance Member could not find some way of consulting the leaders of the various parties in the Legislature.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE PINCER MOVEMENT.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal said that it appeared to him that himself and his department were being subjected to a pincer movement by the Congress on the one hand and by the Moslem League on the other; but the unity of purpose of the two parties was confined to the attack on his department. The attack was directed from ideals and points of view which appeared to be somewhat conflicting. (A voice: Amery speaking).

The Congress position seemed to be that they alone would do the planning. "Well, Sir, I and the Government of which I happen to be a member, are not standing in the way of the Congress if they wish to do it." But until they composed their differences and came to sit on the Government benches, this Government had to carry on. (A voice: Associate us with that work. That is in the resolution of November.)

"CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE NOT AFFECTED."

The League point of view was different. Government were planning on the basis of the present constitution, and the League was looking forward to fundamental changes in the constitutional position. He had, however, made it abundantly clear that the proposals made for Post-War-Planning did not in any way affect the constitutional issue; whatever form the constitution took, they would all benefit by the measures of economic development contemplated by the department. The whole idea of Planning was without prejudice to the idea of Pakistan. A great deal of work had been done, reclaimed, and it was only this House which seemed to take a gloomy, pessimistic and antagonistic view of that work.

"CO-OPERATION NOT REFUSED."

Sir Ardeshir refuted the suggestion that he had refused co-operation. From the day he assumed office, he had made it clear that the one thing he wanted was public co-operation; work of this nature could not go on without public co-operation.

As regards the resolution passed last November, he explained that for two days he tried to negotiate with the Leader of the Opposition and a number of formulae were suggested. He offered a Standing Committee of the House, which would be consulted at every stage of formulation of plans. But every suggestion was turned down.

As for the question why Government did not accept the resolution moved last session. Sir Ardeshir said that they had no alternative in view of the implications of the resolutions which were explained by the leader of the Opposition. The claim had been made by the leader of the Opposition that his side of the House would frame the plans. That, said Sir Ardeshir, meant the legislature trying to take upon itself executive functions which belonged to no legislature in the world.

DALAL REITERATES IT.

Sir Ardeshir reiterated his view that plans of this kind could only be executed by a National Government but meantime, the present Government could not sit quiet while other countries were going ahead; the present Government could not sit idle and watch the economy of the country collapse. That, he declared, was the sole justification of post-war planning work done by the Government.

"A FLATTERING UNCTION".

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in a brief intervention referred to Sir Ardeshir's statement that only this House seemed to be pessimistic about his Department's activities. If Sir Ardeshir imagined that the members of the Opposition and the country were far apart and that members on the Government benches were very close to the people of the country, that was a flattering unction which might be all right in his private chamber but did him no credit in this House. (Sir Ardeshir: Not being a lawyer, I have no chamber.) (Laughter).

A TENSE MOMENT.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir who, at this stage, interjected a question was greeted with angry cries from the Congress and Moslem League benches. There was a tense moment when Mr. Desai refused to give way to Sir Cowasji and members on Congress benches excitedly called Sir Cowasji to order.

Sir Cowasji thereupon rose to a point of order and asked whether irrelevant interruptions were in order and if so, was it only the Opposition that could indulge in such interruptions?

The President remarked that whether interruptions were in order or not, it was his painful duty to tell members; and he would tell them when the occasion required.

BHULABHAI EXPLAINS.

Mr. Desai went on to give an explanation of what took place between him and Sir Ardeshir about the resolution of last November and declared that the resolution did not involve any question of the Legislature undertaking Executive action. It only asserted the right of the House to prepare the plan and leave it to the Executive to carry it out. He trusted that notwithstanding the threat of dislocation of the country's economy which Sir Ardeshir had mentioned, the House would carry the motion.

LIKE TWO RUSSIAN GENERALS!

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan referred to Sir Ardeshir's description of Mr. Desai and himself (the Nawabzada) as comparable to the two Russian generals Marshal Zhukov and Marshal Koniev who were fighting to annihilate Hitler but who unlike the Opposition leaders in the House were agreed on their objective and method. "Let me tell the Hon. member", said the Nawabzada, "that whatever our difference may be, on one fundamental point there is complete agreement; that is to annihilate the so many apologies for Hitler sitting over there". (Laughter).

The Nawabzada referred to Sir Ardeshir's plea for co-operation and declared that co-operation did not mean servile support of whatever the Government said or did. That kind of co-operation could not be expected of any decent Indian. If Government really wanted the assistance, help and co-operation of non-official members, then Government should have given effect to the resolution passed by the House last November.

This Government, the Nawabzada declared, was not fit to plan for the future economic, agricultural, industrial or educational development of the country.

The House divided and passed the motion by a majority of eleven votes.

ANOTHER CUT MOTION.

Mr. Yusuf Abdoola Haroon moved a cut under the head Department of Industries and Civil Supplies to discuss "the failure of controls, the permit system and the supply of consumer goods."

Mr. Haroon said that the department had created profiteering, black-markets, hoarding and failed to extend patronage to Indian manufacturers of consumer goods. Government should have utilised the goods imported for Defence purposes and allowed the Indian manufacturers to meet domestic demands but that was not being done. Saying that the various controls had utterly failed Mr. Haroon asked how was it that several companies were declaring huge dividends. There was a yarn famine and weavers were thrown out of employment.

Mr. Haroon went on to ask why the Hydari Mission did not take a non-official representative with them.

WHY POLITICS IN TRADE?

Mr. Sri Prakasa said that the Government was reverting to the activi-

(Continued on page 11)

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Chinese Reds Demand Chiang Must Go

Allegations Of Plot Against Communist Army

CHUNGKING, March 10: Chinese Communists have dispelled the last lingering hopes of settlement of differences with the Chinese Central Government in a statement describing Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek as a despot dictator and asserting he should be sacked and punished.

The statement issued from Communist Headquarters in Chungking is in the form of a written expression used by an unidentified correspondent of their Official News Agency.

His despatch replied to Chiang's March 1 declaration that the National Assembly would be convoked next November 12 to deal with Communist negotiations.

The statement said Chiang gave a false interpretation to the negotiations and said he spoke "like a lunatic" when he suggested that an American officer should command the Communists under his own overall command as Supreme Commander.

It is said the National Assembly and Chiang were plotting to swallow the Communist army.

The statement insisted on immediate termination of Chiang's "dictatorship" and demanded free elections for the National Assembly.

The statement contained the first open suggestion for the removal of Chiang since the united front was formed in 1937.—A. P. A.

Assurance Of Enquiry Into Complaints

(Continued from Page 10)

ties of the East India Company by taking control of the trade. It was delegating its powers to the provincial Governments with the result that District Magistrates had become traders in the country. Political considerations governed the issue of permits and licences and many old traders were thus driven out of business.

His main objection was to the prevalence of politics in the department. He asked why the "National Herald" was refused supplies of paper and why at the same time permission had been given to newspapers that were favourable to the Government. The department as an Ally of the Home Department was anxious to stop publication of all papers that went counter to Government's views.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S ASSURANCE

Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce Member, claimed that the Department by means of price controls and other orders was able to bring about a change in the economic situation in the country for the better. He assured the House that if any complaints regarding the economic controls were brought to his notice he would be prepared to investigate them. It was not possible for Government to have a large field staff quickly and they must depend on the existing machinery in the province for the execution of the Control orders. Considering the price levels in May 1943 which was over 550 per cent above the pre-war prices, the institution of Control had brought down the prices to about 250 per cent to-day.

In regard to the supply of newsprint, the Commerce Member refuted the allegation that there were political considerations.

Mr. Numan (Moslem League) felt that the Civil Supplies member's achievement of bringing about a 50 per cent reduction in prices from the 1943 level was comparable to that of a doctor who said that he had brought down the temperature of his patient from 105 to 102 degrees, but that the patient died (laughter).

Mr. Numan condemned the "arbitrary" way in which raw film was being allotted to the artists and cinema actresses who came to Delhi from time to time.

The cut motion was passed by 57 votes to 48.

CRITICISM OF FOOD DEPT.

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam (unattached) moved a cut under the Food Department to discuss the lack of supervision and control of work in provinces. He spoke of conditions in Assam and said that the licencing and control orders had benefited only two classes of people, viz., the officials and the wholesalers. The cultivators were hardpressed and nothing had been done to relieve their misery.

Mr. Jinaraja Hedge (Congress) speaking mainly of the state of things in South India complained of the scarcity of sugar and said that sugar was not distributed on a 'per capita' basis but on the basis of the House tax and watertax paid bl a person.

Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, said that he was aware of the conditions recounted by the two speakers.

As regards the shortage of sugar and salt, he said that the supply position in Assam was now much better.

As regards sugar, the quota allotted to Assam was sufficient on its pre-war consumption.

RICE SHORTAGE CANNOT BE HELPED!

The House was aware, he said, that there was an overall shortage of rice in the country and it was not possible to import rice from outside. It was, therefore, not possible in every case to make up the deficiency in rice. Government had been trying to popularise the use of wheat he was glad that wheat was gradually taking on.

Discussion had not concluded when the House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

Why Enter "Den Of Imperialist Schemers"?

Savarkar Criticises Liaquat-Bhulabhai Pact

BOMBAY, March 10.

"The Liaquat-Bhulabhai Pact and the conditions under which alone the Viceroy is said to be willing to consider it further are not definitely published or even owned by the Parties", says Mr. V. D. Savarkar, ex-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in the course of a statement commenting on the much discussed Liaquat-Bhulabhai Pact.

Mr. Savarkar further says: "It does not amount even to a caricature of a National Government in as much as it has not persuaded the Viceroy to render the Executive responsible to the Legislature. The Congressites with the Leaguers perched on their shoulders are trying to enter that very Executive Council which was declared by the Congress press and platform as an anti-national den of imperialist schemers".

"What new element is introduced there that has fascinated Shriyut Bhulabhai and his followers so much as to enter it in spite of any special permission by the Congress?" asks Mr. Savarkar.

Mr. Savarkar opines that no change should be effected simply to suit this pact and the Government must not remove the present Hindu Ministers especially simply to make room for the Congressites who publicly repudiate any responsibility to safeguard the special interests of the Hindu.—United Press.

C.-In-C. Addresses Central Legislators

NEW DELHI, March 9: Members of the Central Legislature today assembled in the Assembly Library to hear a lecture on the Indian Air Force by Air Vice-Marshal M. Thomas, Air Officer Commanding, India Command.

Introducing the speaker, the Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck said:

The forces in India, belonged to India and were paid by India. Our object was to see that the forces were truly national in the years to follow when constitutional changes would come about. The defence of the country was no Party matter but was a national matter and India would require for her defence the best men and best advice.

Air Vice-Marshal Thomas in the course of his address said: "The Indian Air Force has brilliant and valiant young men who are daily making history and have the interests of their service and their country very much at heart."—A. P.

SEVAGRAM SPONSORS MOVE FOR FORMATION OF A.-I. LABOUR ORGANISATION

Nanda Sends Draft Constitution To Provincial Leaders For Advice And Suggestions

SEWAGRAM, March 10.

It is learnt that under Mahatma Gandhi's directions Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda M.L.A., former Parliamentary Secretary in the Bombay Congress Ministry, is busy forming an All-India Mazdur (Labour) Organisation. (Sangha).

He is in touch with various provincial Labour leaders to whom, it is learnt, he has sent the draft constitution for advice and suggestions.

Mr. V. V. Giri, has been requested to suggest two names for the All-India body from the Andhra for labour work.

Tamilnad Congressmen's deputation led by Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, ex-Parliamentary Secretary Madras had a short talk with Mahatma Gandhi last night.

In view of Mahatma Gandhi's expressed opinion that local Congress organisation should be given a hand and discretion in dealing with Communists, it is learnt none of the deputationists sought his advice on this matter.

When interviewed at the end of their talks at Sewagram, both Mr. Kaleswar Rao, the Andhra leader and Mr. Bhaktavatsalam expressed themselves satisfied with the results of their mission. Their doubts had been cleared and they said, "the constructive programme will now be implemented with more enthusiasm and for this purpose, we are opening camps or centres for training workers to be put in charge of various sub-committees.—A. P.

PYARELAL'S MISSION TO SIMLA.

NEW DELHI, March 10: Mr. Pyarelal, the private secretary of Gandhiji, who had been here last week has gone to Simla to meet Rajkumari Amritkaur who has been interned there. Mr. Pyarelal is expected to return to Delhi after a few days. —U. P.

BOMBAY, March 10.

According to information available here, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of All-India Congress Socialist Party and Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia, a prominent member of All-India Congress Socialist Party, have been transferred from Lahore Fort to Agra Central Jail under orders from the Central Government.

It is understood that the Government of India have granted their request for a transfer from Lahore Fort, where they were detained, as security prisoners, on grounds of health.—A. P.

TRANSFERRED TO NAINI JAIL.

LUCKNOW, March 10: It is learned that six more A class security prisoners have been transferred to the Naini Central Jail, Allahabad, from the Central Jail, Bareilly.

There now remain six A class and 12 B class security prisoners in the Central Jail, Bareilly.—A. P.

Khaliquzzaman Resigns From U. P. League Executive

LUCKNOW, March 10.

It is understood that Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman has resigned from the Working Committee of the U. P. Muslim League.—A. P.

DR. SINHA FOR INDIA

LONDON (Friday): Dr. S. Sinha, who for many years was a leading member of the India League in London, has left for India. He hopes to take active part in the Indian Nationalist Movement.—Reuter.

CANADIAN PREMIER AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON: The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. MacKenzie King has arrived here for talks with President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

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Bombay Races

SENSATIONAL UPSETS AT MAHALUXMI

Salmon Bar Pays Rs. 1088 In Aga Khan's Spring Cup: Solitary Ticket On Treble Pool Fetches Rs. 105901

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Bombay, Saturday.

The sport at Mahaluxmi took worst shape when favourites went down like pins and there were sensational surprises. Punters therefore came to serious grief while the Book-makers rejoiced heartily

Two new record s were established today. The reble event pool found only one lucky solver and the ticket fetched Rs 105,901.—the record amount paid from the inception of the pool system.

In the other instance, Salmon Bar, the winner of the Aga Khan's Spring Cup paid Rs. 1,088, the highest dividend paid so far this season.

Several Gwalior candidates with huge followings failed to materalise and caused the havoc to great extent.

Rath had passed the winning post three-quarter length ahead of Little Caesar in the Phoenix Plate but as a result of a subsequent objection, he was placed second and Little Caesar was awarded the race.

Doubles were not common but Higgins distinguished with one.

With the success of Little Caesar, Britt has tightened the grip for the Jockeys' championship. Evans and Burn follow behind closely.

Following are the results:—

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs F J and J J Guzder's LADY PRIMROSE 8-7 Kheem Singh 1
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's BLACK QUEEN 8-1 Magan Singh 2
Mr J H Sorabji's DOODAL DANDY 8-6 Kan Singh 3
Mr S A Poonawalla's PERSEPOLIS 8-5 F Shah 4

Not run: Hectic, Star of Baroda and Comet.

Won by 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 151. Places Rs. 75, Rs. 45 and Rs. 41.

Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles

Mr Saleh Moosa's NIGHT HAWK 8-12 Bhoor Singh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's WELLINGTON 9-0 Dasrath Singh 2
Mr B R Gupta's WALDYE 8-6 Magan Singh 3
Mr. Diamond's AMIR AL KHAIL 8-4 F Shah 4

All ran.

Won by 1/2 length, neck. 1 3/4 length.

Time: 2 minutes and 23 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 25 and Rs. 19.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE Div. IV—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. A. Fatah's MAHARUKH 8-11 A. Ahmed. 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's ALLAN 8-8 Jones 2
Khan Saheb S. Rashid Ahmed's PREMER
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's ALLAN 8-8 Jones 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's MENKA 8-11 Roberts 3
Messrs. B. R. Patel and H. P. Mistry's HYTRA 8-12 Burn .. 4

Not un: Ever Loving, Turf Victory, Princess of Manjri, Navinkumar, Prem Nagri.

Won by 1/1, 3/1, 1/1.

Time: 1min. 31 4-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 17 Rs. 27 and Rs. 54 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE BASSEIN PLATE (Div I)—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. M. D. Abraham's AMAL AL SHABAB 9-4 Evans 1
Mr. H. C. Jehangir's HINDUSTAN 9-4 Bhoorsingh 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's MOZAN 9-0 K. Hasan 3
Mr. R. S. Irani's DAHMAN RAMZI 8-4 H. Singh 4

Not run: Mikhlif Jabir.

Won by: S-hd. 1/1, Hd.

Time: 2 min. 19 4-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 17 Rs. 24 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by A. Mahomed.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

H. H. Maharaja of Baroda's LITTLE CAESAR 9-4 Britt .. 1
Mr. E P. A. Fernando's RATH 8-11 Evans 2
Mr. J. D Banatwalla's BROTHER SCRUBE 7-9 Kan Singh 3
Mr. S. A. Rashid's PEERLESS 8-7 Burn 4

Not run: Swet Dream, Winlad.

Won by 1/1, Nk 1l.

Time: 2min. 9 2-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Dowager Maharani Laxmibai Chhatrapati of Kolhapur's SALMON BAR 7-12 Chavan 1
Mrs. H. Marginson's FAIRPATH 8-0 West 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's FINALIST 9-7 Sibbritt 3
Maharani of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 7-12 Bhimrao 4

Not run: Chanak, Lejong, Night Sentry.

Won by S-hd, 1/1, S-hd.

Time: 2 min. 6 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 1,088 for win, Rs. 149, Rs. 28 and Rs. 61 for places.

Winner trained by Higgins.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE Div. II—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mrs. J. A. Grimshaw's HIGHLAND REEL 8-1 B. McQuade 1
M/s. S. J. Bharucha and M. Jamshedji's EASTER MONDAY 8-9 K. Hasan 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 8-9 Raffaele 3
The Rani of Jasdan's MAHABLESHWAR 8-2 Burn 4

Not ron: Chiang-Kai-Shek, Neelam.

Won by 1/1, Hd., Nk.

Time: 1 min. 30 secs.

Tote pand Rs. 188 for win, Rs. 54. Rs. 24 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by Balfour.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

M/s. Ibrahim Mahomed and Abdul Husain Ali Akbar's PASSING BELL 8-7 Kheem Singh 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BLUE PENCIL 9-2 Sibbritt .. 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's SILVER PHANTOM 8-7 Roberts 3
H. H. Maharaja of Baroda's WILLOW HERB 8-4 Rook .. 4

Not run: Say When, Turf King, Irish Right, Hurricane, Niraly, Sunny Dan, Air Ace.

Won by 2/1, 1/1, 1/1.

Time: 1 min. 41 4-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 201 for win, Rs. 449. Rs. 49 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained by Mistry.

THE SHERIDAN PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 7-9 Raffaele 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 9-0 Roberts 2
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COTE D'AZUR 8-6 F Shah 3
H. H. Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SAPODIL 9-4 Burn 4

Not run: Scotland Yard, Bluetot, General Montgomery, Irish Right, Pom Pom II, Black Magic.

Won by Hd, 2l, S-hd.

Time: 1 min. 15 2-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 130 for win, Rs. 46 Rs. 16 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE Div. I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. A Higgin's STAR HUNT 8-9 Burn 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS PADMA 8-9 Raffaele 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MANJRI BROCADE 8-5 West 3
Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola's DASHING PRINCE 8-13 Jones 4

Not run: Bismark.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 20 Rs. 39 and 101 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

C. C. I. Open Tennis Championships

The Cricket Club of India have organised an Open Tennis Championship Tournament which will be held on the Club courts from Friday, March 30 to Sunday, April 8. The Championship will consist of the following principal events:—Men's Singles: (Jasdanvala Challenge Cup); Men's Doubles: (R. J. Vimadalal Challenge Cup); Ladies' Singles: (Sir Victor Sassoon Challenge Cup); Ladies' Doubles: (Sir H M. Mehta Challenge Cup); Mixed Doubles: (Ramnivas Ramnarain Challenge Cup). In addition to the Championship Challenge Cups (to be held for one year only) each winner will be awarded a Cup The Tournament will be supervised by a special Tournament Committee. Any other information can be secured from the Honorary Secretary, Cricket Club of India.

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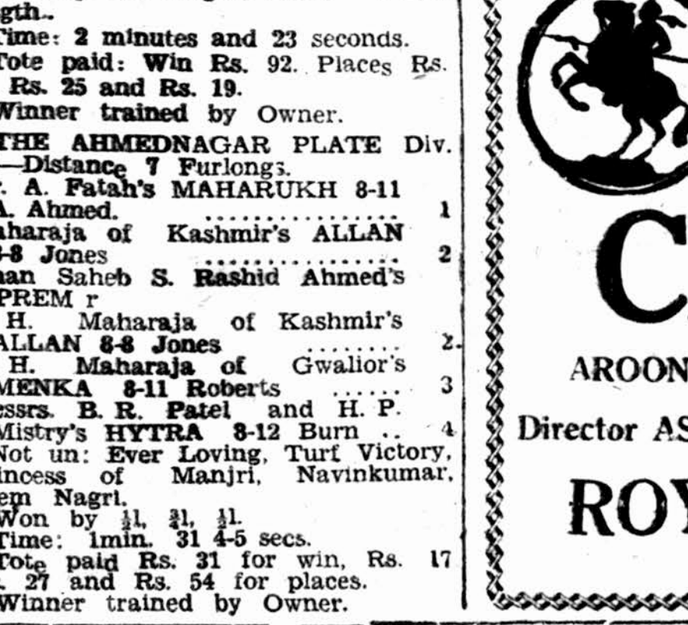

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LATE MAHADEV DESAI

Move For Memorial: Target Of Rs. 25 Lakhs Aimed At

BOMBAY, March 8.

A decision to raise a suitable memorial in honour of late Mr. Mahadev Desai in Bombay was taken at a meeting of his friends and admirers held this evening at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall. Mr. M. A. Master, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided over the meeting which was attended among others, by Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Shantikumar Morarji Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi and others.

The object of the memorial would be to publish an authoritative biography of the late Mr. Desai, as also literature based on his notes, records and unfinished writings, and to undertake the publication of literature on the ideals and social philosophy of Gandhiji, based mainly on material collected by Mr. Desai, and after collecting such other material as is available elsewhere. Another object is to popularize and spread the teachings of Gandhiji through lecture series, study circles or other means and to establish a museum of articles produced in accordance with the principles of decentralized production advocated by Gandhiji to engage workers to carry out these activities and to provide them with suitable remuneration.

Thakkar Bapa was elected the General Secretary and Mr. Shantikumar Morarji, Mr. Vaikunt Mehta, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi, Mr. Jivanji Desai, Mr. Maganbhai Desai and Mr. Raoji Patel, Secretaries of the Memorial Fund, which also undertakes to serve the cause of the poor along the lines cherished by Mr. Mahadev Desai.

It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs will be necessary for a suitable memorial and a committee will shortly be appointed to collect the fund which will be administered by trustees.

It is understood for proper conduct of the memorial and the carrying out of the abovementioned objects, Mahatma Gandhi has been approached and he has consented to appoint two sets of trustees, one for Gujarat and the other for Bombay.—United Press.

Jap Dictatorship For French Indo-China

LOCAL AUTHORITIES SACKED ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY WITH ALLIES

LONDON, March 9.—The German radio to-night quoted a communique from the Imperial Japanese Headquarters saying: "The Japanese expeditionary forces in French Indo-China have found it impossible in face of the insincere attitude of French Indo-Chinese authorities to continue to exercise joint defence of the country and in order to eliminate enemy influences, the Japanese expeditionary forces have taken the necessary steps".

Jap Communique

The Japanese News Agency tonight quoted a communique from Japanese military authorities in French Indo-China saying that in taking action to ensure the defence of the country they had "disarmed a part of the French Indo-China forces and the armed police force which resisted our action."

The communique also said that the Japanese have taken over some important establishments and facilities. The action was taken after a "refusal" of the Indo-China authorities in negotiations between the Japanese and the French on joint defence.

"Recently, French Indo-China authorities, although outwardly appearing to maintain friendly relations as heretofore, actually came to be increasingly unfriendly", the communique stated

EMERGENCY MEASURES

"The emergency measures taken by Japan resulted from the French Indo-China authorities inexcusable insincerity, for there is undeniable evidence that they were secretly scheming to get into contact with the enemy, thus making it necessary for Japan to keep a close watch over them."

"The French Indo-China military authorities deployed the main strength of their garrison forces stationed in the major cities in areas surrounding those cities, and by stepping up transportation of ammunition and fuel from their supply depots to these forces carried on rapid military preparations against the Japanese forces.

"Secondly, by secretly co-operating with the United States air forces based in the Philippines, China and India, as well as with enemy submarines they steadily intensified their attacks on our ships along the Indo-China coast.

ATTACK BY JAPAN

"Thirdly, during a conference of French Indo-China war time military leaders held in Hanoi on February 20th, many of them were known to have strongly advocated the immediate launching of an armed attack on Japan.

Fourthly, Lieutenant-General Sabatier, Commander of the Tonkin Division was also known to have made a statement to his subordinate officers to the effect that a decisive battle would be started between Japan and French Indo-China in the near future.

The 'communique' also said French Indo-China authorities were secretly in constant touch with United States and Chungking forces. "The United States air force intensified its raids and Japanese forces were faced with a critical situation which left no alternative but to take effective action."

The measures taken were described as the "minimum required to deal with the situation."—Reuter.

CITY MARKETS

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, March 10

The local bullion market was steady today on technical considerations as a result of the recent heavy long liquidation. The general feeling remains bearish based on favourable war news and we anticipate increased selling on higher markets.

Forward Silver opened today at Rs. 126/4 and quickly improved to Rs. 127/2 on increased short covering and later steadied at Rs. 126/14 Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 127/2.

Trading in forward Gold contracts commenced at Rs. 72/4 and under improved covering advanced to Rs. 72/11. As this level the improvement was checked on renewed selling and the market steadied at Rs. 72/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 72/12.

Later on the market ruled easy on increased selling and closed as nnder:—

Ready Silver	125	8	0
Setttlement	125	4	0
Gold Ready	72	6	0
Settlement	72	2	0

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, March 10.

The cotton market was quietly steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. May delivery opened today at Rs. 447/8 and declined to Rs. 446/8 under scattered selling and improved to Rs. 447/12 but ruled quiet at Rs. 447. March was quoted at Rs. 439/8.

Later on there was increased selling and May declined to Rs. 443/8. The market finally closed at 3 p. m. as under:

I C C March	435	12	0
I C C May	443	12	0
I C C July	456	0	0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 476 cent points below. New York May at Exchange rate 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, March 10.

	High	Low	Close
I C C March	439/8	433	439/4
I C C May	447	440/8	466/12
I C C July	459	453	458/12
Karachi May	46/7/3	45/14/6	46/5/9

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY March 10.

Tata Ordinary 387 Tata Deferred 2097/8 Indian Iron 39/6 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 32/6 Bombay Dyeing 1817/8 Central India 375 Century 875 Gokak 295 Kohinoor 611/4 Simplex 261/8 Andhra Valley 1780 Tata Hydro 203/2 Tata Power 1865 Association Cement 231 Belapur 222/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 535.

COTTON ROOM RATES.

BOMBAY March 10.

Jarilla Extra Spr-fine 454, Sup. 447, Fine 440, F Good 435; 4 F. Pun/ American Extra Spr-fine 484, Sup. 477, Fine 470 F. Good 465; L.S.S. Pun/ American Extra Spr-fine 531, Sup. 524, Fine 517, F. Good 512; 289 F. Pun/ American Extra Spr-fine 609 Sup. 602, Fine 517, F Good 512; 289 F. Pun/ Sid-American Extra Spr-fine 484, Sup. 477, Fine 470 F Good 465; M.G. N.T. Extra Spr-fine 531, Sup. 524, Fine 517, F. Good 512.

Anti-Inflation Developments Influence N. Y. Cotton Market

NEW YORK, Mar. 9.

The opening losses were extended on inflation developments. The market inflation developments The market then steadied on covering due to technical considerations and stoppage of 24 March notices, but prices again eased before mid-day on renewal of nervous liquidation and general week-end uncertainties and in sympathy with securities. The market closed steady. July opened at a decline of 2 points at 21.72 and declined to 21.66 which was the lowest and subsequently rose to 21.78. The market closed at a net gain of 8 points to a decline of 2 points Spot cotton price declined 2 points at 22.35c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 9.

March	22.06—04
May	22.03+02
July	21.78+04
October	21.18+02
December	21.11+08
January	21.05+08
July highest (2-40 p m)	21.78+04
July lowest (11.49) a m)	21.66—08
Middling Spot	22.35—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	21.96+01
May	22.01+01
July	21.74
Middling Spot	21.55

NOON CALL

March	unquoted
May	21.97
July	21.67

GOLD COINS FOR CHINA

NEW YORK, March 9.

The United States Treasury reported to-day that minting of gold coins for China was under discussion.

Treasury spokesmen denied, however, that any gold had been coined yet although much silver has been minted for foreign Governments.—A. P. and U. S. A.

DEPRESSING EFFECT IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, March 9.

Stock tried for a recovery to-day but continued liquidation forced steels motors, rails and metals down fractions to two points.

Wall Street talk was about an early end of the war and this had a depressing effect on the market—A. P and U. S. A.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON March 9.

Spot 25-1/2 Forward 25-1/2 Gold Bars Fine per oz £8/8/0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 9

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	72-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p c	83-1/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	105
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	115-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-7/8
Chartered Bank of I A & China	10-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	86
National Bank of India	43

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MESSRS INTERNATIONAL SURGICAL CO.,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Big Nazi Losses In Rhine Battle

American Assault Boats Cross River; Bridgehead Extended

LONDON, March 10.

The German news agency reported tonight that American assault boats have crossed the Rhine south of Honnef to join the bridgehead.

The German news agency quoted a Berlin military spokesman today as saying that General Hodges has extended his Rhine bridgehead northwards as far as Honnef four and a half miles north of Remagen in a straight line and six miles from Linz at the southern end.

Reuter adds that the Rhine between Honnef and Linz takes on a considerable bend and the actual distance along the eastern Rhine bank is considerably more than six miles.

24 Nazi Divisions Destroyed

Reuter's Special Correspondent, S.H.A.E.F., Paris, Saturday.

Twenty-four German divisions some of them the cream of paratroop and panzer armies, have been destroyed, battered beyond all recognition or seem destined for certain extinction in the Rhineland battle.

Since the Roer operation started on February 23, more than a hundred thousand prisoners have been taken, which is double the average rate for any similar period since D Day.

Elements of the Fourth Armoured Division were this morning within two miles of Coblenz after taking Ruebenach.

Towns Captured

The capture of the towns of Xanten, Bonn and Bad Godesberg is announced in today's communique. Allied troops passed through Xanten to the south, but the fighting is continuing in the northern sector of Bonn. Fighter bombers kept up attacks on German troops in the Wesel pocket.

The communique disclosed in the Allies Remagen bridgehead Erpel was "captured by our forces before they proceeded inland." In a nineteen mile advance on the west bank of the Rhine armoured units captured Brohl on the Rhine. Another column, moving parallel advanced eleven miles further on to take Andernach on the Rhine. Allied units continued mopping up in the Coblenz plain and taking several small places. Northeast of Strasbourg along the Rhine a violent German raid was repulsed. German patrols were also turned back south of Strasbourg.

Daylight Bombing Of Reich

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HQ. IN FRANCE, Saturday.

American bombers are over Germany to-day again in continuation of the regular daylight bombing offensive.

The first German 'Achtung' warnings reported bomber formations over northern Holland flying eastwards while others were approaching Paderborn on a northeasterly course. Later bombers were reported north of Osnabruck in a hundred mile long formation.

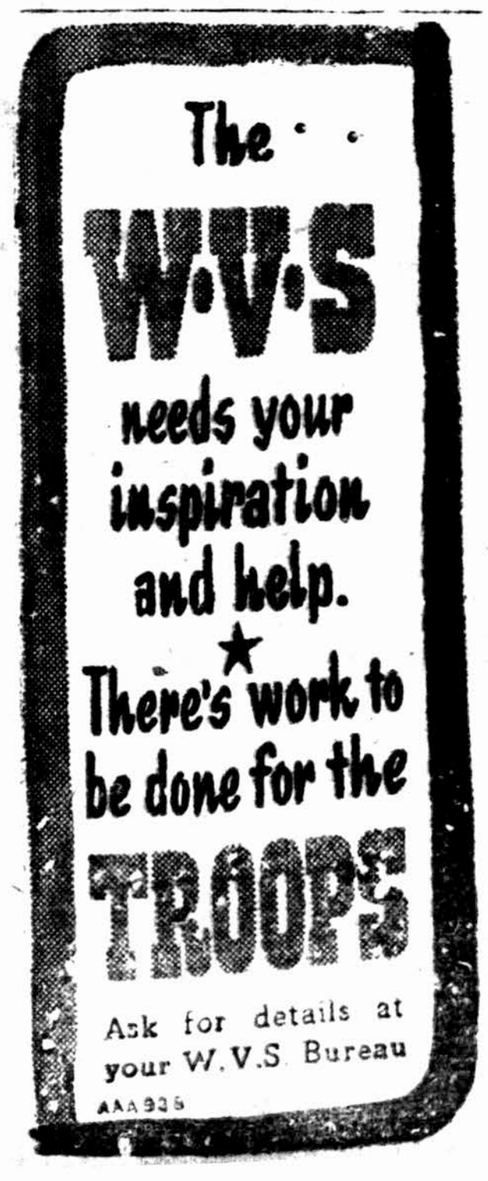
More than 1,350 Flying Forts and Liberators of the Eighth United States Air Force to-day attacked Marshalling yards and other targets in the Ruhr.

Railway yards attacked by the bombers, accompanied by about 500 fighters, included three around Dortmund and those at Soest and Paderborn.—Reuter.

Germany Pulling Out Of Wesel

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, March 10.

The Germans are now pulling out of the Wesel bridgehead. Both bridges across the Rhine here were blown up this morning.—Reuter.



REDS SLICING UP ENEMY GROUPING AROUND VISTULA

Rokossovsky Breaks Into Danzig Suburbs: Laueburg Captured

From Reuter's Special Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Saturday: Marshal Rokossovsky is breaking into the southern suburbs of Danzig, while a flying column is striking from the south-west towards ..Gdynia, ..12 miles to north-west.

The Red Army is slicing up the Germans grouping in the pocket of resistance around the lower Vistula.

LAUEBURG CAPTURED

Marshal Rokossovsky's army attacking the Danzig pocket has captured Laueburg, 40 miles north-west of Danzig city, says Marshal Stalin in an order of the day tonight.

Kartuzy in the former polish corridor, twenty miles west of Danzig city, has also been captured.—

A battle is raging at "very close approaches" to Danzig, said a despatch published in "Red Star" today. Swift tank thrusts are breaking through German groups, and Soviet planes are incessantly pounding them from the air.

ENEMY RESISTANCE STIFFENS

On the Oder front north-east of Berlin, German resistance before Stettin has stiffened and, suicide squads are selling their lives for the price of a few hours gained on the eastern shore of the Oder estuary. Fresh German formations are being moved up to man port defences.

On the east front, said the German High Command communique, the Russians launched powerful attacks against the "diminished Kuestrin bridgehead."

stood continued Soviet onslaught.

Around Stettin the defenders withespecially from the south and southeast.

"In West Prussia our heavily struggling troops, fighting on shortened lines, thwarted a Soviet bid to break-through in the direction of Dirschau and Danzig with powerful deployment of material."

CAPITULATION?—"NEVER"!

LONDON, March 10 (Reuter): The German news agency gives the report of a speech by Goebbels in Lauban, Goerlitz areas—just in front of Marshal Koniev's line in Western Silesia. Goebbels said: "Never will the day come when we shall capitulate". "The enemy can be beaten, for we have beaten him often enough".

SWITZERLAND AND ALLIES.

ZURICH, Saturday. The agreement between the Swiss and Allied Governments concerning transit across Switzerland though the Saint Gotthard tunnel has come into effect and Switzerland had ceased to be a communication link between the Reich and the German army in Italy.

Switzerland will also refuse to carry looted Italian goods into Germany.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR INEVITABLE?

WASHINGTON March 10—(A.P.A.): The American Congress was told today that war between Russia and Japan is certain to come, and that it is no longer a case of "if" but "when."

Speaking in the House, Representative Mansfield, (Democrat, Montana) who recently was President Roosevelt's observer in India-Burma-China, said the differences between Japan "are too great to be overcome except by clash of arms."

Gen. Roatta Arrested?

LONDON, March 10—(Reuter): The Swiss radio said today "it has just been learned from Rome that Gen. Roatta has been arrested."

FIELD MARSHAL MODEL REPLACES RUNDSTEDT

PARIS, March 10: (U.P.A.)—The American Army Newspaper, "Stars and Stripes" reported from the American Third Army front that German prisoners revealed Field-Marshal Gard von Rundstedt had been ousted from the West Front command, and replaced by Field-Marshal Model.

The prisoners added that the new Command was preparing a last-ditch defence by fanatical Nazis.

One prisoner declared: "The Nazis will fight until the last man, regardless of that man's political views. There is no other way now, and all changes in the Wehrmacht generalship merely reflect Hitler's and Himmler's desperate decision".

STOP PRESS

Jap Parliament To Meet

LONDON, March 10.

With French troops fighting the Japanese in Indo-China, the Emperor's Imperial Palace blazing in Tokyo after the Super Fortress raid and the defenders of Iwojima facing extermination, the Japanese Parliament has been summoned to meet to-morrow to review "the rapidly growing gravity of the war situation".—Reuter.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND POPE.

ROME, March 10 (Reuter): The United States Government with full support of Britain, is attempting to negotiate an agreement between Soviet Russia and the Pope, it is stated in Vatican circles to-day. It is understood that the Vatican is looking forward hopefully to an early settlement of its differences with Russia.

'GESTAPO GANG" TRIAL.

PARIS, March 10. (Reuter): Verdict in the Paris "Gestapo Gang" trial announced to-night was: Four death sentences, two life sentences, one for 20 years and a woman defendant five years.

Two Shot Dead In Sind

Dacoits Burn Post Office And Capture Police Station

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 10: According to a message received here from the village of Manjhand, 46 miles from Hyderabad, a gang of armed dacoits burnt the Post Office and looted the police station last night. Before leaving the village the dacoits attacked a marriage procession and shot dead two persons and wounded fifteen others. On receipt of information the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Mr. G. W. Pryde immediately rushed to the village with a posse of Sind Police Rifles.

It is stated that the dacoits took possession of the police station and secured some muskets and ammunition and attacked the marriage procession.

The 15 persons wounded include Rai Sahib Manghirmal and his two sons.—A. P.

23 Sind Police Constables Dismissed

KARACHI, March 10: Twenty-three police constables including one mounted head-constable and six armed constables of the Larkana District have been dismissed from Government service, says a Government notification.—A. P.

More Destitutes Die In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 10.

There were three deaths and three admissions of sick destitutes in Calcutta hospitals yesterday states a press note.—A. P.

CROWN-PRINCES CONFLICT

"Capable Of Amicable Settlement"

LONDON, March 10. (A. P. A.): The outstanding issue between the Crown representative and India's Standing Committee of Princes is capable of early and amicable adjustment Mir Maqbool Mahmood, delegate to the Commonwealth Relations Conference, told the Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Empire society to-day.

Referring to the recent resignations of the Chancellor and members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber, the lecturer repudiated the suggestion that there had been personal difficulty between the Viceroy and the Princes.

He emphasised the relations of the Princes with the Crown and urged that such relationship could not be transferred to a third party without their consent.

"Imperative For World Peace"

Indian Federation In Britain Urges Politicals' Release

LONDON, March 10: (U.P.I.) The Federation of Indian Associations in Great Britain on behalf of the Indian community in Britain sent to-day telegrams to Mr. Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt, M. Stalin and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, requesting them for the immediate release of the political prisoners.

The following is the text of the telegram:—

"The Federation considers that the freedom of India and all other subject peoples is imperative for world peace and security.

"It therefore urges the immediate release of Indian political leaders and the formation of a representative National Government so as to enable a genuine Indian representation at the San Francisco Conference".

It now transpires that there is no truth in the League-Azad coalition. It is learnt that Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, has made it clear to the Premier on behalf of Mr. Jinnah, who is ill, that the League coalition with Azad Party cannot be countenanced and that either Khan Bahadur Haji Moula Baksh should be made to join the League at once or should give an undertaking that he would do so after the budget session. Otherwise the Ministry should resign and get rid of Haji Moula Baksh.

The consensus of opinion among Muslim members of the Assembly as also Ministers, however, favours the present Coalition arrangement and accordingly a resolution to this effect is in certainty on Monday morning.

Freedom Of India Imperative For World Peace

Cables To Churchill, Chiang And Stalin Demanding Jail Delivery

LONDON, Saturday: The Federation of Indian associations in Great Britain to-day sent cables to President Roosevelt Marshal Stalin and Marshal Chiangkai Shek, stating that "the Federation on behalf of the Indian community in Great Britain considers that the freedom of India and other subject peoples is imperative for world peace and security, and therefore urges immediate release of the Indian political leaders and formation of a representative National Government so as to enable genuine Indian representation at the San Francisco conference".

The message was also sent to Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

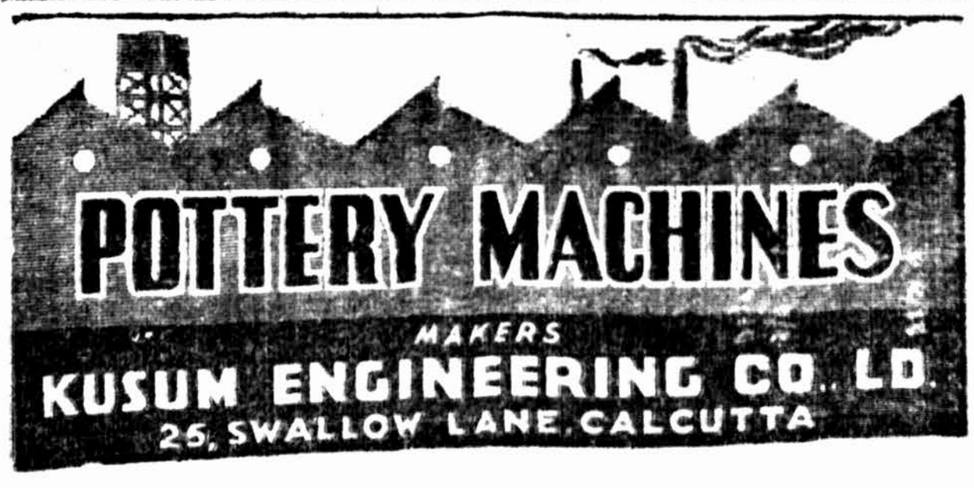
HIDAYATULLAH SUMMONS MINISTERIALISTS

No Truth In League—Azad Coalition?

KARACHI, March 10. (U.P.I.): Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Premier, has summoned a meeting of the Ministerial Party comprising Leaguers and Azad Muslims, on Monday morning, to consider the situation arising out of the League High Command's ukase that the Ministry should be made a purely League Ministry and finally decide as to what reply should be given. A stage will be set for the above party meeting at an informal gathering of Muslim friends called by the Premier at his residence on Sunday afternoon to tea.

JINNAH ADVISED COMPLETE REST

NEW DELHI, March 10: It is reported that Mr. Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League who has been in indifferent health for sometime, has been advised by his doctors to take complete rest and to confine himself to his residence.—United Press.



Robert Bridges—Britain's Greatest Doctor Poet

ROBERT BRIDGES

By J. H. B. PEEL

There are three remarkable facts about Robert Bridges, the Great English poet, who was born just a century ago. He was England's only great doctor-poet; he became Poet-Laureate; and he shared with Thomas Hardy the distinction of writing a major poem when he was over 80 years old.

Robert Bridges was born at Walmer, on the shore of Kent, on October 23, 1844; his father's family was an ancient and a wealthy one. He went to Eton when he was nine years old, and to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, when he was twenty-three. His friend and fellow poet, whose works he was later to edit, Gerard Manley Hopkins, went up to Balliol College, at Oxford, as a classical scholar, in the same term. As an undergraduate Bridges had a moderate academic, but a brilliant athletic career as an oarsman.

When he came down from Oxford, he felt the need of a scientific training to argument his classical education, and therefore studied medicine at Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, London qualifying as a doctor in 1874. Subsequently he held posts as casualty physician at the Hospital, and as assistant physician to the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street, London, and finally at the Royal Northern Hospital near Highgate.

A Competent Scholar

He gave up his medical work in 1881, because of an attack of pneumonia, and since he had already decided to retire when he was 40, he was in no way unsettled by this decision.

He then travelled extensively through Europe, and soon after, his retirement from medicine he married Monica, the daughter of an eminent architect, Alfred Waterhouse, by whom he had a son and two daughters. The son Sir Edward Bridges is the present Secretary to the British Cabinet.

Apart from his poetry Bridges was a competent scholar. He took a profound interest in the history and possibilities of the English language, and in 1913 the year of his appointment to the Poet-Laureateship he founded the Society for Pure English, his co-founders being Dr. Bradley, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Dr. Logan Pearsall Smith. In 1916 he compiled a famous anthology of English prose and verse, "The Spirit of Man," which he addressed to the British people, "to bring fortitude and peace of mind to his countrymen in wartime."

The coveted Order of Merit was conferred on Robert Bridges, and he was also made an honorary Doctor of Letters of the Universities of Oxford, Saint Andrews, Harvard, and Michigan, and an honorary Fellow of his old college, Corpus Christi, Oxford. In 1929, on his 85th birthday he published his longest poem, "The Testament of Beauty." He died on April 21, 1930, aged 86, having just completed a revision of the poem's second edition.

Robert Bridges will probably be ranked after Dryden, Jonson, Wordsworth, and Tennyson in the hierarchy of English Poets-Laureate. He will never be a popular poet, for he was a scholar, and many of his poems are upon classical themes, or after classical models, or in the form of poetic dramas. However, his best work—and from this an aesthetic moral may perhaps be drawn—is not to be found in his classical poetry. His fame as a poet, and his claim to have delighted and cheered his fellow men, will rest, ultimately, upon his lyric poems, which echo the sublime simplicity of the Elizabethans and of the Carolines, and also the succint melodies of Herrick, of Clare, and of Housman.

Debt To Fate

As befitted an artist who had led a full and a happy life, he acknowledged this debt to Fate:

And every eve I say,
nothing my step in bliss,
that I have known no day
in all my life like this.

He was a great love poet, in the Cavalier tradition:

I love my lady's eyes
above the beauties rare
she is most won't to prize,
above her sunny hair,
and all that face to face
her glass repeats of grace.

He loved, too, the English scene, being himself a countryman born and bred:

Look look, the Spring is come:
O feel the gentle air,
that wanders tro' the boughs to burst
the thick clouds everywhere.
The birds are glad to see
the high unclouded sun:
winter is fled away, they say:
the gay time is begun.

In Robert Bridges' shorter poems the great tradition of English song thrives stoutly, all unconscious of the cacophony of "modern" versifying, and there is no better introduction than these poems to modern English poetry at its best—to, that is to say, a blend of modern thought and words with eternal values and traditional metres.

Testament Of Beuty

His "Testament of Beauty", running to many thousands of lines, is a long philosophical poem, party a spiritual autobiography: partly a statement of political and moral beliefs, partly a lament for things past. Much of it is abstruse, as we expect of a classical scholar who was also a man of close science. It contains many passages of prose, and many of supreme eloquence and profound thought, as for example, when he asks:

"Hast thou then thought that all
this ravishing music that stirreth
so thy heart making thee dream
of things illimitable unsearchable
and of heavenly import, is but a
light disturbance of the atoms
of air?

and that, without our much-maligned physical senses, there would be

No music; nor would there be for thee
any melody in the April woods at
dawn
than what an old stone deaf labourer
lying awake
o'night in his comfortless attic might
perchance
be aware of, when the rats run amok
in his thatch?

It is indeed a major work—a supreme instance of an old man who kept his youthful verve and genius—but his fame which is secure enough, rests upon those lovely rippling songs of his:

I love all beauteous things.
I seek and adore them;
God hath no better praise.
and man in his hasty days
is honoured for them.
I too will something make
and joy in the making,
altho' tomorrow it seem
like the empty words of a dream
remembered on waking.

None of his words are empty. All of them bring delight when they are remembered.

Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

New Judges

Two new Judges of the High Court were sworn in in the course of the week. At the Bar a man is considered young even at fifty, for it takes time to get on in practice. Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, one of the new Judges, is only 45, but he was in big practice on the Appellate Side of our High Court. Graduating with first-class honours in Sanskrit, he was elected Dakshina Fellow in the Deccan College. He has edited a Sanskrit book on the Hindu Law of Adoption, and was one of the editors of the Hindu Law Quarterly, and should, therefore, be a distinct asset to our High Court in matters of Hindu Law. Enrolled as an advocate in 1926, he soon came to the fore. The authorities are to be congratulated on their fine choice. His appointment is temporary in the first instance, but we are sure that the authorities concerned will follow the salutory rule that once a person is elevated to the Bench, he should not be made to revert to the Bar.

The other new Judge Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, belongs to the Indian Civil Service, which he joined in 1922. He was Registrar of the High Court (Appellate Side) from 1934 to 1937, and was then appointed District and Sessions Judge of Belgam. He was the District and Sessions judge of Ahmednagar immediately before his elevation to the Bench of our High Court. He is only 47 years of age and still has a long judicial carrier ahead of him.

* * *

Frustration

We are not dealing with the frustration of hope "the fawning traitor of the mind," but with the frustration of contracts due to the present state of war. Emergency legislation has imposed numerous fetters on the dealings between man and man. Living as we are in an age of permits and prohibitions, we feel that a few observations on the subject would be useful. In a recent case which came up before our High Court and which was ultimately settled, there was a contract for the purchase of sugar to be shipped to a named port in Persia. After the contract was made and while the goods were being shipped, there came into force Governmental restriction prohibiting the import of goods into Persia without an import permit. Interesting questions arose in the suit—who was bound to obtain the permit, the Vendor or the Purchaser, and what was to happen if the permit was not granted? These points have not yet been settled by our High Court. In our opinion, where the restrictive legislation has come into force after the making of the contract, it was clearly not within the contemplation of the parties and the contract must be deemed to have become impossible of performance and, therefore, void by frustration. If, however, the contingency was within the contemplation of the parties, the contract is not frustrated and the question arises—on whom was the obligation to get the permit? If the contract itself did not make the obtaining of a permit a condition to be fulfilled by the seller, the purchaser must obtain it except in C. I. F. contracts in which it is always the duty of the seller to hand over effective shipping documents which would include a permit.

The doctrine of frustration has sometimes been put on the ground that the basis of the contract had disappeared, or on the ground that the parties not having provided for a particular contingency, the Court must find a reasonable and just solution. But, the majority of the House of Lords has now considered that the doctrine of frustration was best based upon the inference of an implied term in the contract which the law imputes to the parties and which they would have provided for, had the necessity for that stipulation occurred to them. In the same case the House of Lords has also decided once and for all that the onus of proving negligence or default on the part of the other side will be on the party denying frustration.

In England Governmental action requisitioning goods or making the performance of a contract illegal, though it does excuse the seller from performing the contract, is not said to amount to frustration. To us it seems to be a distinction without difference. In India, at any rate, such cases too would fall under section 56 of the contract Act. All such contracts would become void whether or not they amount to "frustration" in the technical English sense, for our Act does not use that word at all.

* * *

Tent-Pegging

Sir Nowroji Wadia, a retired Judge of our High Court, had donated to the Amateur Riders' Club a Challenge Cup for an Open Tent-Pegging Event. A syce of one Mrs. Willing won it last year. The club restricted the event this year to amateurs only. Mrs. Willing's syce filed a suit in the High Court to restrain them from so restricting it, contending that the donor having given it to the club on trust for a particular purpose, namely an Open Tent-Pegging Event to the benefit of competing in which he was entitled, the Club would not deprive him of that right. The suit was ultimately settled. It seems to us that the expression "Open Event" is generally used in the world of sport in opposition to a "Handicap Event" and not in the sense of an event which is open to amateurs and professionals alike. Moreover, a trust of this nature might be void as offending the rule against perpetuities.

POETRY'S WARTIME APPEAL

Demand For Serious Books

By GORDON WATERFIELD

While thoughts about the war pervades the life of London it is interesting to see how many books of poems are being published. They are not poems about the war, but are in general an expression of a love for things of England—the countryside. the home town or her history. The names of some of the new books are expressive; there is a long epic poem by Francis Brett Young called "The Island"; "Home Town Elegy", by G. S. Fraser; "A World Within A World", by Herbert Read: and "Shells in a Stream" by Edmund Blunden.

I think that poetry has an especial appeal in wartime; people like to read of the beauty and peace which is round the corner. It is interesting to see that a book which has had a considerable success was at first refused by a number of publishers because they thought that people were only interested in accounts of war and politics. It is called "Narrow Boat", and Mr. Rolt. the author, describes his journeys through the canals of England in wartime in a barge that he himself fitted out. Just as the hard-worked Londoner likes to imagine himself as the hero or heroine of the latest novel, he also likes to read books which remind him of all the things which he will be able to do when war is over.

Big Demand

The Londoner reads more in wartime, and on the whole more serious books. He cannot now buy a detective story for every other day of the week, for owing to the shortage of paper few are published. Food rationing and the difficulty of moving about means there is very much less entertaining than in normal times. People tend to stay at home in the evenings and read.

Many people who would not normally buy books, buy them today for a new book often only stays in the shop windows a few days, so few copies are issued by the publishers. It is no good waiting for the reviews to tell you about new books, for by the time that they are published the book will be sold out. Whereas before the war a publisher would issue, say, 20,000 to 30,000 copies of a book, he will only now be able to publish 5,000 or 6,000. There were a little over 1,000 new novels published last year, which is well below the usual number, and there is a still bigger fall in the number of copies published as compared to pre-war.

A sign of the times is that many of the National Gallery pictures of Old Masters are returning again to London. Some time before the bombing of London began in 1940 they were taken away to a specially made and heated underground gallery in the mountains of one of the wilder parts of Britiain. They have been safer there than have many of the famous Italian pictures in Italy itself.

"Mahadwar"

This Marathi monthly has completed one year and has brought out a special number to celebrate its first anniversary. It specialises in articles of the "Digest" type and has already won gratifying prepularity. We wish the journal many happy returns of the day.

A PLEA FOR AUTARCHY FOR INDIA

"Nationalism and Selff sufficiency"—By Dr. Lanka Sundaram—Rajkamal Publications, Delhi. Price Rs. 3/-.

The author of this book is a disillusioned internationalist. He tells us that not only did he interest himself personally, for several years, in the liberty movements of half a dozen countries, but, for nearly two decades, wrote and spoke in dozens of countries in two continents in favour of internationalism, hoping all the while that India would secure in the world order a proper place, based on honour and equality. But the events of the last few years and the probable trends of political and economic thought in the near future, as he sees them, have shaken his zealous faith to its foundations. He now feels that internationalism will only be a cloak to cover the old imperialism and that the world will be dominated, politically and economically, by great Powers leaving little chance for weak and undeveloped countries to carve their destinies adequately and independently. He wants internationalism to be compatible with Indian nationalism and Patriotism. He defines his creed thus:—"In fact, my nationalism is my patriotism, which presupposes the freedom of the country involving without any doubt the freedom of the individual and the community, whatever may be the temporary expedients resorted to by groups of people in this land to apportion among themselves the proceeds of the Earth which gives them all the sustenance they are entitled to."

As an ardent nationalist and patriot the author exposes the hollowness of Pakistan as well as of international socialism and capitalism, as unsuited to the conditions and needs of India. He examines the free trade and Imperial preference policies imposed upto this country and shows how detrimental they have proved to the best interests of its people. The defects of the Bombay Post-war plan are apparent to him but he is prepared, to tolerate a capitalist regime temporarily, in spite of its admitted evils if it helps India's economic development on national lines." I am prepared," says the author, "to pay the price of the profit motive and private enterprise on the distinct understanding that the preservation of these two is a necessary evil and an essential step which I cannot avoid, if I have to build up my country and my people on a basis of economic strength and self sufficiency." Dr. Lanka Sundaram is not an isolationist, nor is he opposed to modern mechanical progress and international exchange and co-operation. But what he calls "international romanticism and socialisation of the world as a whole" leave him cold. He sees in these the danger of revised editions of old imperialism and new types of exploitation of the weak by the strong, and hence his vigorous advocacy of nationalism and self-sufficiency for India.

V.G.K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Brother Atta Mohamed (15 years), of Karachi, writes :—

I wish to see all the parts of the world, and that is the only desire I cherish. I describe here a pleasant dream which I had last night. Of-course, I was out to see the world. Not by train, or by ship, or by air, but by foot

I was walking along the bank of the river towards its source; and I came to the highest mountain in the world. I thought, the mountain was as high as the sky. When I came above the mountain, it seemed to me that I was going through the fairest regions that man had ever seen.

I saw large and mighty rivers descending from the mountain to the sea, and towards the month of the rivers I proceeded. I saw a great city at the entrance of the river and a vast castle. I saw a fleet at the month of the river, the largest ever known.

There was one ship in that fleet, larger by far and fairer than all others. Of such part of the ship as I could see above the water, one plank was gilded and the other silvered one. A bridge of the whale's bone was kept over it, and I walked across it. Now I was in the ship.

A sail was hoised on the ship, and along the sea and the ocean was it borne. I came to the fainest island in the whole world, and I traversed the island from sea to sea, even to its farthest shore. Valleys I saw, and steeps, and rocks of wonderous height. Then I saw another island facing this rugged land.....

....But suddenly my mother's call awoke me. And I saw that the rays of the sun were shining on my face. And to my great surprise, I found that the clock had stauck ten!

* * *

Sister Khorshed Contractor (19 years), of Grant Road, writes :—

"Home! Sweet Home! There's no place like a home!"—so sang a poet. I share his feelings with the same ardent desire as his. Home! The haven of refuge and delight. Which person would like to part with all the infinite pleasures which a loving home affords? Not I at least; I would not part with my dear home for all the treasures in the world.

The pain that we feel when we are first transplanted from our dear home. when the living branch is cut off from the parent tree, is one of the most poignant pains that we experience during the life's thorny path of journey. There may be other griefs that may wound the heart deeply, that may leave behind them ineffaceable scars; but never, never do we feel more keenly the necessity of a loving, sheltering home, as we do when we are first removed from our native place and pushed forward on the perplexing current of Life.

Many sweet memories are associated with the beloved home. A house that affords only a shelter cannot be called "Home." A home must possess the characteristics of a "home"—where fountains of true love flow unceasingly, where one is affectionately fondled in the loving hands of a darling mother. Who would ever like to leave an ideal home like that?

To a man living in exile, and to one who has been forced to leave his home by certain pressing circumstances, the word "Home" recalls happy memories with mixed feelings. He remembers his childish pranks, his youthful sports—and, then, a sense of sorrow simply enwraps him. The word "Home" haunts this "banished" unfortunate being, and a "choir" of regret tugs at his hard heart-strings for having been deprived of such a heavenly shelter.

So, home is dear, home is sweet, home is our earthly paradise.

* * *

Tardeo North Balkan-ji-Bari had a grand variety entertainment under the presidentship of Shri S. K. Patil who in his speech remarked that he was happy to have been associated with the organisation. He as well as Shrimati Jayshri Raoji congratulated the Organiser on behalf of the citizens and the Congress for the good work that was being carried on by the Association.

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a Camp-Fire to celebrate Holy and Id-e-Malad. Moulvi Mohyuddin Ahmed spoke on the life of Prophet Mohammed (May Peace be on Him!) and Shri Satish P. Desai on the Significance of Holi. A programme of extempose dramatics, songs, stories, dances, etc., was gone through by a motley crowd of Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians, Jews, Harijans, etc.

Brother Chiranji Lal Mathur of Jodhpur.

Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari went to Juhu and organised a show of educational films. Talmaki Wadi children take part in physical exercises daily. Dahanu Bari arranged a camp at Jawahar State bungalow. Manekpur Branch visited Vaijnath Mahadev and observed Makar Sakranti by sharing Til and Gul in the company of Harijans.

* * *

Mrs. Indira Renu, In-charge, Psychological Study Class of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, writes :—

A Study Class on Child Psychology for beginners will be started at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank. Workers and parents as well as other interested members from all Bombay and Subarban Balkan-ji-Bari Branches who intend to join the Class are requested to be present at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, On Saturday, March 17, 1945, at 5 p.m., when details regarding the Class will be discussed.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 52

Bina (left) and Monna (right) daughters of Mr. Surat J. Utamsing.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Classical Music Before And After Radio—Needed Re-planning Of Radio-Music—Programmes To Be Balanced and Varied Higher Percentage Of Classical Type—Recorded Music To Be A Class By Itself—Secure Relief Of Museum From Requisition—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition

How has the North Indian music fared since it came under the protecting wings of the Broadcasting Department—the state? It has lost weight and strength in the atmosphere of the air-conditioned studios and has settled down to a stage of mechanical repetition of certain forms. The musicians' distinction as specialists of the different styles of singing are nearly abolished. The class of Dhruvapad and Dhamar singers has dwindled down to a negligible minority Tappa has been almost a rarity. Highly finished instruments like the Been, Saroda and Mridanga are wending their way towards museums with a request for their acceptance as exhibits.

Analysis Of Radio Music

In spite of the penury of high music there is plenitude of radio-music. Amateurism in the sense of imperfect training has found a great stimulus for its growth from the radio-stations and has kept the latter's lists crowded with the names of the candidates for overnight stardom. Light music, which is a favourite fare of the music-directors, has unearthed a prolific race of singers who ought to have been kept far away from the mike. Film-songs and recorded music are always at hand to fill up the gaps. The rationing of the time of singing demands a larger number of singers who could not be had easily if hard and fast standards of selection are fixed.

The radio-music judged as a day's programme is obviously below the sterling values of the classical art as it is a disproportionate combination of light varieties. Film-songs and recorded music with the classical type. The criticism on the current trends of the radio-music is growing in volume and vehemence; but it has not yet awakened the All India Radio from the state of its habitual callousness to the urgent necessity of re-shaping its music-policy and replanning its music-programmes. The department ought to find out where the North Indian music stood before the advent of the radio and what measures are needed to stimulate it to resume its progressive tendencies.

Maximum Of Classical Music

The replanning of the music-programmes in the light of the standards set by the early but great pioneers like Swami Haridasji—the master and Shri Tansenji—the pupil is overdue and should be faced by the Broadcasting Department as soon as possible. Re-elevation of the North Indian music to the height originally attained by it should be the aim and effect of every scheme of re-planning. The classical music should, as a matter of fact, be conceded the right to occupy the full length of the radio-programmes: but the compromise, if it is found to be inevitable, should be assignment to it a privileged position in the schedules of all the stations with a higher and definite percentage to start with.

The judicious relaxation of the rationing of the time of singing is essential to the improvement of the quality of the classical items. It will leave sufficient time to the music-directors to select better musicians in a small number and will give freedom to the musicians to unfold the beauty and vitality of music. Provision should also be made for laughter programmes of at least an hour's duration at regular intervals and on the occasions of festivals with "classical music by veterans and specialists" as their exclusive fare.

Beethovens, Mozarts and other makers of the European music frequently figure in the programmes of the All India Radio, but the luminaries like Haridas and Tansen of the Indian music are rarely invited by the latter to show light to its music-directors. The pioneer work done by them and by others of the later and contemporary ages deserves to be reverentially acknowledged by celebrating their special days every year with programmes of their music—recorded as well as vocal—by the musicians who are capable of executing it.

On Basis Of Styles

The classical music as broadcast by the All India Radio is divested of its vitality and variety, because the music-directors have attached over-importance to the khyal gayaki. Increased doses of khyals should not be the aim of re-planning. The programmes should be framed on the basis of the varieties of the styles of singing and should, thereby, provide a varied fare of specialities like Dhruvapadas. Dhamars, and Thumaries besides khyals. Re-planning on such lines will ensure the much needed encouragement to the specialists like the Dhruvapad and Dhamar singers and will create the taste of the listeners for the rare but rich varieties.

The balanced and varied programmes will revive the musicians' distinctions as specialists. They will, further, necessitate the introduction, to the listeners, of the musicians as regards their art—ancestry, specialists and achievements,—a procedure which the radio-authorities ought to have adopted a long ago. A logical outcome of such programmes will be assignment of only classical items to the musicians. The practice of mixing bhavageets, geets and bhajans with the classical music followed by the Bombay station must be discontinued as it is derogatory to the classical singers and detrimental to the interest of high music.

Vocal And Recorded

The rules prescribing definite hours and seasons for rendering the various ragas should be considered as irrevocable, but the All India Radio will claim some atitude for scheduling the ragas covered by the period during which it goes into silence. The programmes should start with the early morning ragas in the order of their priority. Film-songs or light varieties should not be allowed to shift Bhairav, Bibhas or Lalit later in the morning. Scheduling Paraj or Gand Sarang in the evening, Bhoopali in the morning and Sarangs at random should be strictly prohibited. The monotony resulting from the repetition of the ragas by the different vocalists on the same day should also be avoided. The cooperation of the musicians who can render some rare ragas should be secured with a view to imparting variety to the programme of music.

Recorded music should be a class by itself and not a commonplace collection. The All India Radio ought to formulate a scheme of building up a library by acquiring the records of the departed and living celebrities and by making records of music left by the great masters like Haridas, Tansen, Bejoobavia and others and to distribute their copies to its various stations. It should acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Mr. Mangeshrao Tendang to Indian music by acquiring the collection of his Been records. Music should not die with the musicians. Money spent on copying light varieties should be reserved for recording high music.

The Film-music should cease figuring as a distinct variety and should be absorbed in recorded music. The selection should be restricted to the songs which present a synthesis of the melodic patterns of the classical category and poetic compositions of high order. Light varieties should as long as they are retained, be fixed at a reduced percentage and should be assigned seperate and inconspicuous corners. Instrumental music should not be merely in the form of virtuosity performances. It should bring rare and difficult instruments in prominence and should be accompanied by short explanatory talks especially in the case of talas. The cultivation of the taste of the listeners for high music will demand regular broadcasts of music—appreciation courses in Indian languages from all the stations.

(Left to right): Emperor Akbar, Tansen and Swami Haridasji

Spend Liberally

Better music means musicians of higher abilities and raising of the scale of fees. The Government ought to sanction the expenditure—initial and recurrent—needed for the reorganisation of the music—programmes on the radio. The music—directors should have no prejudices on preferences. They ought to go beyond the circles familiar to themselves and ought to find out the real hidden talent" and bring the same to the mike.

Every station must keep a complete list of musicians resident within its area. Important stations like Bombay should have on their staff a competent Mridanga player. The All India Radio should engage permenently two specialists one each of Saroda and Been and two Dhruvapad and Dhamar singers and should send them at regular intervals to its different stations.

Why Not Museum!

The People's Free Reading Room and Library at Dhobitalao, Bombay, has escaped the axe of requisition through the timely intervention of the Government of Bombay. The withdrawal of the notice marks the success of agitation whose impact was felt in the Legislative Assembly. In reply to one of the questions put by Mr. Manu Subedar in the Assembly on February 21, Sir Aziz-ul Haque, the Commerce Member, is reported to have said that so far as the Government were aware no educational institutions have been requisitioned in Bombay. What has been the fate of the main building of the Prince of Wales Museum of Bombay?

The Museum passed on the list of the cultural casualties of the war without the slightest public agitation. The conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council which met recently did not have a word to say about it in the resolution regarding requisitioning educational institutions. The Museum did not appear in the series of questions and replies in the Legislative Assembly on February 21.

The Museum is a cultural and educational institution and is not less important than the People's Library But the authorities probably needed agitation to stay their hands from requisitioning its main building All those who raised a chorus of protest against them ought to visit the Museum and find out in what respect it differs from the institution vehemently defended by themselves. The authorities should also relieve the Museum and allow it resume its junction with full force.

Account Of Progress

The Bombay Art Society's annual exhibition, which concluded a few days ago, gave the lie direct to the assertion made by Mr. Peverey Nichols that art in Bombay is a blank wall. The sale of exhibites amounts to nearly Rs. 8000/- and the attendance also stood at about the same figure. The work submitted in the pictorial sections especially by some of the Indian artists of the younger generation was noteworthy for the attempts made by them at the development of the technique of painting and for a wider range of subjects including the last year's explosions and fires.

The selection and judging committees gained extra weight and strength by the appointment of Messers. Acharotra, Ahivasi, Fansare and Bhanu Smart who are reputed to be artists of abilities and progressive outlook and whose presence was felt in selection and judging. The Society should find out, as it did this year, competent new comers whenever they are needed.

The opinion expressed by Sir Cowasji Jehangir in his speech that Indian art of the future should be founded on Indian art of the past should be endorsed by every Indian Artist. The section of Indian painting in the exhibition clearly showed that if romantic revivalists of other provinces are unable to raise their feet from the ground, the young Indian artists of Bombay trained in the Sir J. J. School of Art are forging ahead. The contemporary out put reflects progressive tendencies and marks the initial stage of a definite movement.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

The British Empire in India is safe.

No, I am not referring to Mr. Churchill's gallant determination to "hold what is ours" and his steadfast refusal to preside over the liquidation of the Empire. I am only referring to a decision of the North Western Railway Advisory Committee.

A suggestion was made to this Committee by the Indian Social Congress that supplying water to the two communities, Hindus and Muslims, separately be discontinued and that the same water be supplied to both. The suggestion was summarily rejected.

And so cries of "*Hindu pani—Muslim pani*" will continue to ring out at railway stations all over India, and Mr. Churchill will continue to rule over "Britain's estate beyond the seas—the land and the people of Hindustan!"

★

Pakistan And 'Pani'

This *Hindu pani—Muslim pani* business is at once the badge of our humiliation and the triumph of our opponents. Starting with the seemingly innocuous division of water on a communal basis, it develops into 'Hindu colonies' and "Muslim Towns" and "For Hindus Only"—"For Parsis Only" boards on buildings, and ends up in the demand for dividing the country itself into Pakistan and Hindusthan.

The cry of Pakistan is only an amplified echo of the cry of "*Muslim pani*", while the Mahasabhite slogans are nothing but a projection of the "*Hindu pani*" cry in the political field.

That is why the North Western Railway Advisory Committee has nobly served the interests of Divided India within the Empire. Both the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League should pass resolutions thanking it for upholding their cause—and the British imperialists should heave a sigh of relief. "Begad, Sir, Lord Beaverbrook is right. But for the British in India, these Hindu and Muslim natives would be drinking the same water to-day!"

★

Blood And Water

The apologists of Imperialism maintain that *Hindu pani—Muslim pani* arrangement is maintained because of the caste system and the aversion of the two communities to inter—dine (and 'inter—drink'!). Is it really impossible to make the average Hindus and Muslims (A few exceptionally orthodox people will always carry their own *Ganga jal* with them) drink the water from the same bucket at railway stations? Or has a mechanical distinction created an artificial pattern—the cry of "*Hindu pani*" causing an involuntary reflex in the mind of a Hindu so that he comes to regard it as only natural that he takes only the "Hindu" brand of water?

In the days of the Khilafat—Non-co-operation agitation, I remember, it used to be a common sight to see Hindus and Muslims fraternizing on the streets and demonstrating the idea's of unity by publicly drinking water from each other's hands. It was only the *Shuddhi* and *Tabligh* movements which emerged after the suspension of the struggle in 1920 that fostered separatist tendencies.

And yet up to this day, the same water is dispensed to Hindu and Muslim alike at Congress Sessions and even at ordinary Congress meetings. At Congress Sessions only one kitchen is maintained for all—Hindus and Muslims, Brahmins and Harijans! I have never heard of any objection being taken to it even by the most orthodox.

And some time ago, a war correspondent cabled that when a detachment of Indian troops—Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs—arrived from the front at a rest camp near Cairo the first thing they did was to remove the sign—boards "Water for Hindus", "Water For Muslims" which had been put on drinking water taps. One has only to ask oneself; "Who put these boards there—and WHY?" to get the full significance of this story.

Blood is thicker and more important than water—and these soldiers who had shed blood in a common cause knew that! Those other soldiers—soldiers of freedom—also knew it who died for their country at Amritsar, at Peshawar, at a hundred other spots all over India. The blood of Hindu and Muslim martyrs has mingled and they have become one—in death! Is it too much for us to honour their memory at least by drinking the same water?

★

Brief letters from readers are invited on this subject; Would you favour the abolition of 'Hindu pani'—'Muslim pani' at railway stations? If you are a Muslim, have you any objection to drinking water from the hands of a Hindu water-carrier? If you are a Hindu, have you any objection to drinking water from the hands of a Muslim water-carrier? If you are a high-caste Hindu, have you any objection to drinking water from the hands of a Harijan?

★

Thief! Thief!!

Literary theft is as old a phenomenon as, perhaps, literature itself. But new cases of plagiarism never fail to amuse us.

There is a well-known free-lance writer from the Punjab, for instance, who is an expert on a hundred odd subjects—thanks to the little—known reference books from which, he is constantly "borrowing" not only words but even pictures!

Then recently our local contemporary, "The Free Press Journal" unearthed a brazen-faced "theft" of a long editorial from "Times of India" which, seven days later, appeared in its entirety in the Muslim League organ. "Dawn" of Delhi And lest Mr. Jinnah characterize the exposure as another "lie of the Congress Press," the F. P. J. reproduced the two editorials side by side. Mr. Pothan Joseph, the editor of "Dawn", is never tired of teaching ethics of journalism to the members of the Editors' Conference. On his return from the Middle East where he has gone with a party of editors, he will have to swallow a few bitter pills with his "cup of tea"!

And now a case of "thieving" in high quarters. Or it might be a case of kleptomania—that is what they call it when a rich thief is caught red-handed with stolen goods in his pockets!

Our New Delhi correspondent has sent us some extracts from an article about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru published in "INDIA" which, he says, is issued monthly for circulation in China by "United Publications"—a camouflage for the External Publicity Branch of the Government of India's Information Department. When we went through these extracts, all the time wondering how and why a Government propagandist had come to pay such flattering tributes to an arch-rebel, the language sounded strangely familiar—as if we had read it all somewhere else before. Then, all of a sudden, we KNEW! Rushing home, we took out our copy of John Gunther's INSIDE ASIA and here are the two versions, so similar and yet not wholly identical, so that even the plea of forgetting to mention the source of a legitimate quotation cannot hold good.

★

ORIGINAL	STOLEN
"At forty-nine Nehru is strikingly handsome,—especially when he wears the Gandhi cap, a sort of white forage cap..	"Jawaharlal Nehru... looks strikingly handsome, especially when he wears the white forage-cap, popularly known as the Gandhi cap.
"He is an Indian who became a westerner; an aristocrat who became a socialist; an individualist who became a great mass leader	"He is an Indian who became a westerner; an aristocrat who became a Socialist; an individualist who became a mass leader..."
"In jail he not only wrote most of a closely—printed 617—page autobiography, but a history of the world in the form of letters to his daughter, 1,569 pages long. During the last election campaign, he travelled 110,000 miles in twenty-two months.... He used vehicles ranging from bullock carts to aeroplanes... Once he made 150 speeches in one week"	"In jail, he not only wrote most of a closely—printed 617—page auto biogra phy, but a history of the world in the form of letters to his daughter. During the last election campaign, he travelled 110,000 miles in twenty-two months, using vehicles ranging from bullock carts to aeroplanes. Once he made 150 speeches in a week."

★

Gunther Revised

There are many other 'borrowed plumes' with which the writer (getting, we presume, 800 rupees a month if not more) has tried to cover the nakedness of his own literary bankruptcy. But the departures from the original Gunthur text are even more significant. For instance while the American writer called Nehru "a great mass leader", the Government paid scribe would not go beyond "a mass leader." While Gunther says that Nehru "was impatient with Gandhi's ideas of trusteeship by the upper classes," the New Delhi Gunther informs us that "he (Nehru) dislikes the Gandhi creed—its asceticism, its idealisation of the past.... its religious acceptance of the poverty of the poor and the trusteeship of the rich."

And finally, note how the opinion that "Nehru doesn't hate the British. HE HATES BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND ITS EXPLOITATION OF INDIA, but he freely admits his intellectual debt to British culture" has been subtly changed to "Notwithstanding his political differences with the English, HE GREATLY LIKES THEM: he frequently admits his intellectual debt to British culture." (Capitals ours).

Ethics (or the lack of them) of such plagiarism apart, one is still left marvelling why a Government publication should publish an article on a seditionist who is one of His Majesty's prisoners at the moment. There is only one clue. The magazine is intended for China. And the Chinese have a great regard for Pandit Nehru. Confrere Moraes of "Times of India" reported from Chungking that when he interviewed Marshal Chiang, the first question he was asked was about Nehru's health. Could it be that this article is calculated to assuage the natural Chinese bitterness over his continued incarceration? If that is so, it cannot but fail in the attempt. Of what avail is all the praise when the central fact of a man like Nehru being in prison constitutes the severest indictment of British imperialism in the eyes of the world? Indeed, such clumsy efforts to placate Chinese sentiment only highlight the gravity of the crime against humanity committed by those who hold Nehru, the friend of China, and others like him in jail.

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Book News

The indefatigable K. S. Hirlekar, in between organising the independent film producers, has found time to bring out a sequel to his "Soviet Russia—The Secret of Her Successes." The new book, "SOVIET ASIA—The Power Behind U.S.S.R." (Avanti Prakashan, Bombay 14, Price, Rs. 10/-) should be of particular interest to Indian readers as we have to learn so much from the phenomenal strides taken by the eastern republics of the Soviet Union. It is superbly produced with fifteen illustrative maps that, by themselves, contain a wealth of vital information. Sir S. Radhakrishnan contributes an appreciative Foreword.

There has been a great demand for translation of Sarat Chandra Chatterji's novels into English. The only one translated so far was "SHRIKANTA" but it has been out-of-print for many years. It is gratifying to find, therefore, that Nalanda Publications have published a translation of one of his smaller nove's "THE DELIVERANCE" (Price: Rs. 3/4), rendered into English by Dilip Kumar Roy, the well-known poet and literary critic. One hopes, many more of Sarat Babu's nove's will soon be made available in English, so that non-Bengalis have an opportunity to study the works of that great genius.

NEHRU

Has the Government of India suddenly fallen in love with him?

Quite a few interesting books in the new batch of Penguins. Three of these I have just read and can heartily recommend (1) LEND-LEASE by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., who was until recently the Administrator of the Lend-Lease Programme before he joined the State Department, (2) TVA—Democracy On the March", the record of an epoch-making experiment in Social and economic reconstruction, by David E. Lilienthal, (3) PROFILES selected from "The New Yorker"—a series of brilliant pen-portraits of ten prominent contemporary Americans including Clare Luce, Raymond Gram Swing, Alexander Woolcott and W. C. Fields.

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Hollywood Without Illusions!

Hollywood has such glamorous and exciting associations in the popular mind that it is disillusioning—almost sacrilegious — to find anyone describing it as "dull." Yet that is exactly what the two Russian humourists Ilya Ilf and Eugene Petrov say in their book "Little Golden America" (a record of their 10,000-mile trip in U. S. A.) Here is their low-down on the film capital of the world:—

"It is terrible to say it right out, but Hollywood is dull, hellishly dull. And if a yawn continues several seconds in any small American town, here it stretches into a full minute. And there are times when one simply cannot muster enough strength to close his mouth. "Hollywood is a correctly planned, excellently paved and finely lighted city in which live. 300,000 people. The entire city is occupied with one business. All this honourable community "shoots" in one year nearly 800 pictures—like all other figures in America, a grandiose figure.

There is one amusing story quoted by the authors on the authority of an unnamed Hollywood man which sheds revealing light on the boss-rule in America's film studios. This is how they record what they were told:—

"We serve our bosses and do everything that they tell us to do You will ask me how is it then that occasionally appear a few good pictures made in Hollywood? They appear against the will of the boss. They are an accidental success, a concession by the boss to a servant whom he values highly, to keep that servant from foolishly giving up his job. Occasionally it is necessary to hide a good film from the bosses, so that they will not have an opportunity to spoil it. Do you know Lewis Milestone? When he was making "All Quiet on the Western Front", being afraid of his bosses, who have the habit of coming in during the filming to offer their advice, he spread the rumour that there were constant explosions during filming that were a menace to life and limb. The bosses were frightened and left the wily Milestone in peace. But even then he did not succeed in hiding everything to the end. Once he was called out by his worried and excited boss and asked:

"Listen, Lewis, they say there's an unhappy ending in your film. Is that right?"

"'Yes, that's so'. Milestone admitted.

"'But that's impossible! cried the boss. 'The American public won't go to see a film with such an ending. You must attach another ending!'

"'But we are taking the film according to the famous book by Ke-

(Continued on page 14)